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# Superfund: A Six Year Perspective

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# Superfund:
# A Six Year Perspective

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# Introduction

Superfund was created in 1980 to clean up places where hazardous wastes had contaminated the environment and threatened the health of nearby residents.

Even before comprehensive data had been compiled to prove it, the nation's hazardous waste problem was thought to be extensive enough to require a major national effort to bring it under control. In the six years since Superfund was enacted, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a comprehensive program to carry out the complex task of cleaning up sites contaminated by hazardous substances. The Superfund program has also stimulated advances in the nation's scientific and technical capability to reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by uncontrolled hazardous substances.

This report describes why and how Superfund came to be, how it operates, what it has achieved in its first six years, and what remains to be done as the newly reauthorized program continues its task.

## Contents


**Introduction**
**Executive Summary** ..... 1
Legislation ..... 1
Progress to Date ..... 1
Developing a National Infrastructure ..... 1
Two Kinds of Response ..... 1
Removal Actions ..... 1
Remedial Actions ..... 2
Enforcement ..... 2
Public Participation ..... 2
Future Direction of the Program ..... 2
**Main Report**
**Section 1: Legal Requirements and Methodology** ..... 4
Legislative Background ..... 4
An Overview of the Process: How Superfund Works 5
**Section 2: The Enforcement Program** ..... 7
**Section 3: Removal Actions** ..... 8
**Section 4: Remedial Actions** ..... 10
**Section 5: Infrastructure Development** ..... 15
**Conclusion** ..... 16
**Glossary** ..... 16
**Appendices**
A: National Priorities List ..... 17
B: Superfund Emergency Response Actions ..... 33

# Executive Summary

## Legislation

Superfund was created by the Congress in 1980 with the passage of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The Act gave the Federal government broad authority to respond to emergencies involving uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances, and to develop long-term solutions for the nation's most serious hazardous waste problems. To pay for this, CERCLA established a "Superfund" of $1.6 billion, financed primarily with a tax on crude oil and certain chemicals. The tax was intended to implement the concept that those responsible for environmental pollution should assume the cost. The legislation also enabled the Federal government to recover the costs of its actions from those responsible for the problem, or to compel them to clean up the hazardous site at their own expense.

## Progress to Date

### Developing a National Infrastructure

To be able to judge the seriousness of a potential threat posed by hazardous substances at a site and to determine a solution is a complex task. It requires a sophisticated infrastructure of scientific and technological expertise which simply was not in place in 1980. One of Superfund's most important accomplishments in its first six years has been the development of such an infrastructure. Efforts on the part of the nation's scientific and engineering community to solve the unique problems presented by Superfund have resulted in the development of a wide range of new techniques for treating and disposing of hazardous substances, a greater understanding of their health effects, and an expansion of the nation's laboratory capacity. In addition, EPA has developed and continues to streamline management procedures and policies for administering its enormous new program. Many of these procedures have served as models for other Federal, State, and local programs.

### Two Kinds of Response: Removal and Remedial Actions

From the beginning, EPA, which administers the Federal Superfund program, has responded to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances on two levels defined by CERCLA: prompt actions to respond to immediate threats to human health and the environment, and long-term actions to address non-emergency, more complex problems. Removal actions are undertaken when it is necessary to respond to a release within a relatively short time. Remedial actions are long-term solutions developed for the nation's most hazardous sites. Remedial actions typically involve the construction of a waste handling or treatment facility, for example, to pump and treat ground water.

#### Removal Actions: Response to Immediate Threats

As of October 1986, removal actions have been completed at 716 sites by EPA, the U.S. Coast Guard, and responsible parties. The Coast Guard responds to releases of hazardous substances that occurred in coastal waters or inland waterways.

Removal actions entail a wide variety of activities that range from relatively simple solutions, such as packing leaking drums in new containers for off-site disposal, to activities such as hazardous substance treatment or disposal, temporary relocation of citizens, or provision of alternate water supply.

In some cases, the removal action serves to protect the public and the environment from danger and to stabilize the contamination until a long-term solution can be instituted. In other cases, the removal action has been enough to solve the problem.

#### Remedial Actions: Long-Term Solutions for Complex Problems

In six years, more than 25,000 potentially hazardous sites have been reported to EPA. Not all will require Federal attention, but for more than 20,000 sites, EPA and State agencies have completed a thorough process of review to determine if the problems they posed were serious enough to merit Superfund action. As of October 1986, 888 sites were listed or proposed for listing by EPA as national priorities and thereby eligible for Superfund remedial action. At nearly 70 percent of the 703 sites with final listing status, EPA, States, and responsible parties were conducting detailed investigations and engineering studies; at 137 priority sites, EPA and responsible parties had committed to fund construction. And at 14 of the nation's hazardous sites, EPA or responsible parties had completed the work required, and the site had been removed from the National Priorities List.

### Enforcement: Finding Those Responsible and Making Them Pay or Clean Up

Superfund's authorities do not stop with the removal of barrels or the construction of treatment facilities. EPA tries to find the "responsible parties"—those individuals or companies responsible for activities that caused the hazardous waste problem. Since many Superfund sites have been abandoned, this is no small task. If necessary, EPA is authorized to take legal action to recover from responsible parties the cost of cleanup already underway or to force them to clean up the problem themselves. In the first six years of Superfund, EPA identified and notified more than 13,000 individuals and companies potentially responsible for hazardous wastes dumped at 457 sites. As of October 1986, EPA had reached settlement agreements at 372 sites with responsible parties, who agreed to pay for and perform cleanup actions valued at $619 million. In addition, EPA had recovered $37 million for work performed and financed by Superfund. In six years, these enforcement activities have generated $656 million in addition to Superfund's $1.6 billion, thereby expanding Superfund's total resources by more than 40 percent.

### Public Participation in Decision-making

Superfund was created to solve a problem that is national in scope, but extremely localized in its effects. EPA recognizes that it is the people in the community who have had to live with the problem and who will be directly affected by the response action. Therefore, EPA encourages community residents to participate in the process of determining how best to clean up a hazardous site.

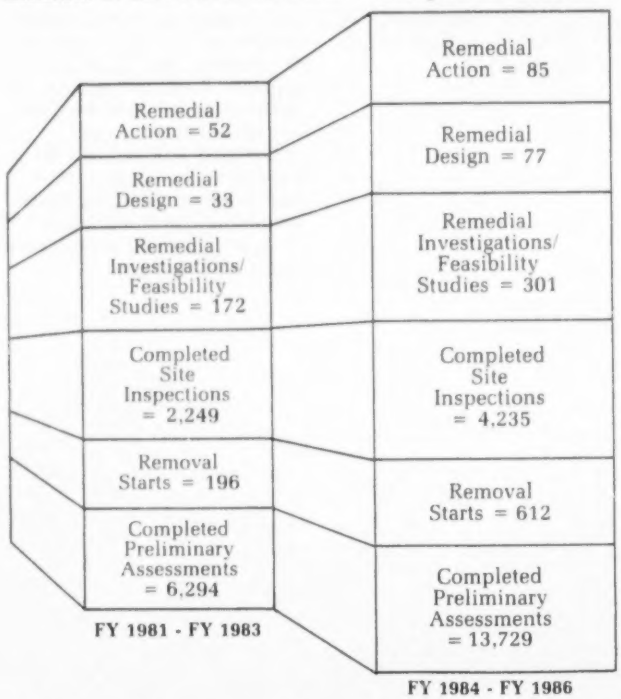
A community relations program for two-way communication is tailored to the specific needs of the community. EPA or State staff develop the program by interviewing residents, local officials, and community leaders to learn all they can about the site, the community's most pressing concerns, and how the community would like to be involved in the Superfund response process. This information is used to prepare a site-specific community relations plan for activities related to the site. Such activities include workgroups, briefings, site tours, fact sheets, and public meetings. A final decision is made about a proposed remedial action only after a public comment period and careful consideration of those comments. In some cases, the public's involvement has changed the course of the Superfund project.

## Future Direction of the Program

As EPA gained experience administering Superfund, it made a number of changes in policy and management procedures. Many were incorporated in legislation reauthorizing the Superfund program, approved by the Congress and signed into law on October 17, 1986 (the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986). New policies and procedures emphasize the importance of developing permanent solutions to hazardous site problems and of making all Superfund actions comply with applicable State and Federal standards in order to ensure the protection of the public health. They also highlight the States' role in making decisions regarding remedial actions and provide new authority to obtain critical information about potential sources of improperly contained hazardous wastes.

A look at the total number of Superfund actions completed in the most recent three years of the program as compared to the first three years shows that the pace of Superfund activity has accelerated considerably. With increased authorities in the new reauthorization legislation, and refined management procedures developed through six years' experience, progress will continue in coming years.

**Exhibit 1: Accelerated Pace of Response Actions**


Remedial Action = 52
Remedial Design = 33
Remedial Investigations/ Feasibility Studies = 172
Completed Site Inspections = 2,249
Removal Starts = 196
Completed Preliminary Assessments = 6,294
FY 1981 - FY 1983
Remedial Action = 85
Remedial Design = 77
Remedial Investigations/ Feasibility Studies = 301
Completed Site Inspections = 4,235
Removal Starts = 612
Completed Preliminary Assessments = 13,729
FY 1984 - FY 1986

Includes CERCLA-financed and Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) financed actions (PRP actions include number of sites where an administrative order, consent decree, or consent agreement included these activities).

Preliminary assessments and site inspections are CERCLA-financed.

Figures for remedial design, remedial actions, and remedial investigations/ feasibility studies represent starts at sites on the National Priorities List. Remedial actions include initial remedial measures.

Figures for removal starts represent the number of sites involved in removal actions; the figures do not reflect multiple removals at one site.

# Superfund:
# A Six Year Perspective

*Before:* Drums containing acids, corrosives, and cyanide waste at an abandoned plating facility storage area. EPA and the State responded to the site, which presented a potential threat to public health because of the possibility of exposure to contaminated soil and air.

*After:* This site, which once burned the feet of local residents and threatened them with exposure to toxic gases, has now been cleaned up for the community to enjoy.

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# Section 1: Legal Requirements and Methodology

## Legislative Background: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

On December 11, 1980, the United States embarked upon a new national effort to clean up hazardous waste sites with the enactment of legislation known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). This new law gave the Federal government authority for the first time to respond to emergencies involving releases of hazardous substances, whether on land or in navigable waters. In addition, authority was available to take direct action to study, design, and construct long-term solutions for the nation's worst hazardous waste problems. To pay for this, CERCLA created a "Superfund" of $1.6 billion, financed primarily with a tax on crude oil and 42 different commercially used chemicals. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), charged with administering the new program, was to compile data on the extent of the nation's hazardous waste problem and set priorities so that Superfund's resources were spent where they were needed most. The legislation also enabled the Federal government to compel those responsible for the problem to clean up the hazardous waste site at their own expense, or to recover the costs of Federal actions.

Prior to the passage of CERCLA, the Federal government had only limited authority to respond to sites contaminated by hazardous substances. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 established a fund of $35 million for the cleanup of hazardous substances and oil released into navigable waters. No similar fund existed for land-based hazardous waste sites. Another law, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), passed in 1976, set up a system for tracking hazardous wastes from the time they were generated until disposal. RCRA also authorized the Federal government to order those held responsible to clean up the hazardous waste problem they caused. However, nothing in RCRA authorized the Federal Government to step in and clean up the waste if the person or company held responsible did not respond, or could not be found.

By 1980, it was clear that large numbers of serious hazardous waste problems were falling through the cracks of existing environmental statutes. A survey requested by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had found that one-third of the 3,383 waste disposal sites used since 1950 by the 53 largest U. S. chemical companies were outside any Federal regulatory scheme. Superfund was intended to fill in these gaps in existing law.

*An abandoned hazardous waste site next to a residential area. Wastes in the lagoon and storage tanks contaminated surface and ground water. The site is being cleaned up by EPA and the State using Superfund.*

# An Overview of the Process: How Superfund Works

The Superfund response effort is guided by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, usually called the National Contingency Plan (NCP). This plan outlines the steps that EPA, the Coast Guard, and other Federal agencies must follow in responding to situations in which hazardous substances or oil are released or are likely to be released into the environment. Thirteen Federal agencies are members of the National Response Team (NRT), which is responsible for national planning and coordination of preparedness and response actions. In addition to EPA and the Coast Guard, agencies represented include the Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, Labor, Defense, Energy, Interior, Transportation, State, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The NCP, which actually predates Superfund, was originally written to implement provisions in the Clean Water Act having to do with spills of oil and hazardous substances into navigable waters. It has been revised twice: first, to incorporate the 1980 Superfund program, and then later, in November 1985, to streamline the Superfund process.

The process established by the NCP for handling hazardous waste problems is triggered by identification of places where a hazardous waste site might exist. The process begins with determining, on a preliminary basis, whether there is an emergency requiring immediate action. If there is, the next step is to act as quickly as possible to remove or stabilize the threat.

Even after the necessary emergency action has been taken to control the immediate threat, in some cases contamination may remain at the site. A more detailed analysis of the contamination may be needed to determine if further work needs to be done to find a solution to problems posed by the site. If long-term action is deemed necessary, a decision must be made regarding the relative national priority of that particular site. Next comes an investigation of the extent of the contamination and an analysis of the range of alternative remedial actions Superfund might take. Concerns of the local community are seriously considered in determining which alternative to select. Efforts are also made to find individuals or companies responsible for the contamination and make them pay for or conduct the cleanup.

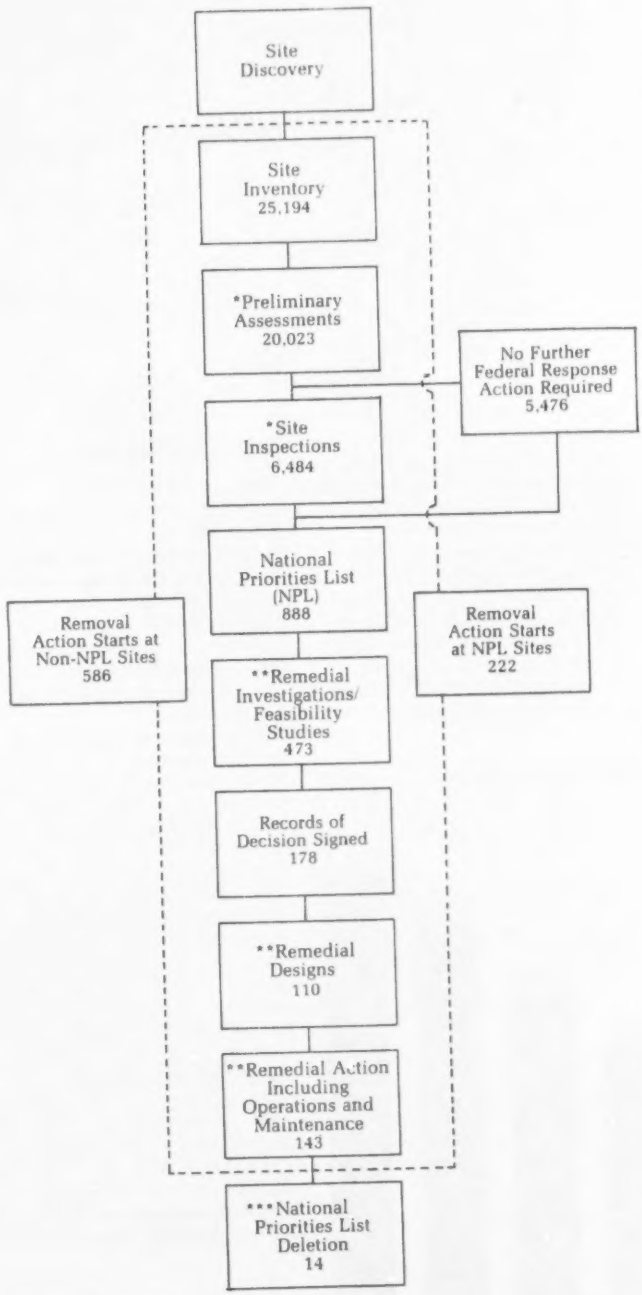
After the remedial action has been selected, it must be designed and constructed. Once action has been completed, the site often must be monitored and maintained, a responsibility which is assumed by the State or responsible party.

Typically, a Superfund cleanup action follows this sequence of events, but not always. For example, an emergency requiring immediate attention can occur at a site which is already in the midst of a long-term remedial action.

At all stages of response, work can be done by a State or EPA using Superfund, or by responsible parties as a result of enforcement efforts.

The following sections of this report examine in detail each step of the decision-making process which is followed for both fund-financed sites and for enforcement-lead sites where EPA negotiates with responsible parties. The number of actions cited in this report reflect results of both activities.

**Exhibit 2: Superfund Flow Chart**
**October 1986**


Site Discovery
Site Inventory 25,194
*Preliminary Assessments 20,023
No Further Federal Response Action Required 5,476
*Site Inspections 6,484
National Priorities List (NPL) 888
Removal Action Starts at Non-NPL Sites 586
Removal Action Starts at NPL Sites 222
**Remedial Investigations/ Feasibility Studies 473
Records of Decision Signed 178
**Remedial Designs 110
**Remedial Action Including Operations and Maintenance 143
***National Priorities List Deletion 14

* Completions.

** Includes fund-financed and responsible party financed actions started at NPL sites; includes Federal facilities. Remedial action includes Initial Remedial Measures.

***Includes Butler Tunnel site, which was restored to the NPL.

NOTE: A removal action may be taken at any stage in the process.

## Identifying Sites

Some of the more serious sites were already known when EPA began to gear up the Superfund program. Soon after the enactment of the Superfund law, EPA was aware of about 9,000 sites suspected to be contaminated with hazardous substances. Many of these sites were discovered as a result of reports filed by those who transported, stored, or disposed of hazardous wastes, and were therefore legally required to notify the proper authorities, either EPA or the Coast Guard, of their operations. Other sites were identified as a result of reports from State and local authorities and alert citizens who noticed some suspicious disposal activity. In 1986 alone, EPA and the Coast Guard received over 2,700 notifications of hazardous substances releases.

EPA also makes an effort to identify potential hazardous sites that might otherwise go unreported. One way EPA accomplishes this is to identify all facilities in certain industries that manufacture or work routinely with toxic chemicals.

By October 1986, EPA had learned of more than 25,000 possible hazardous sites. And new sites are still being identified. All reports of potential sites are entered into the Superfund site inventory, a computerized data base called "CERCLIS" (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System). Exhibit 3 shows the total number of reported sites contained in CERCLIS for each year since the beginning of Superfund. An average of 2,800 sites have been added each year.

**CERCLIS - National Priorities List Sites as of 9/30/86**

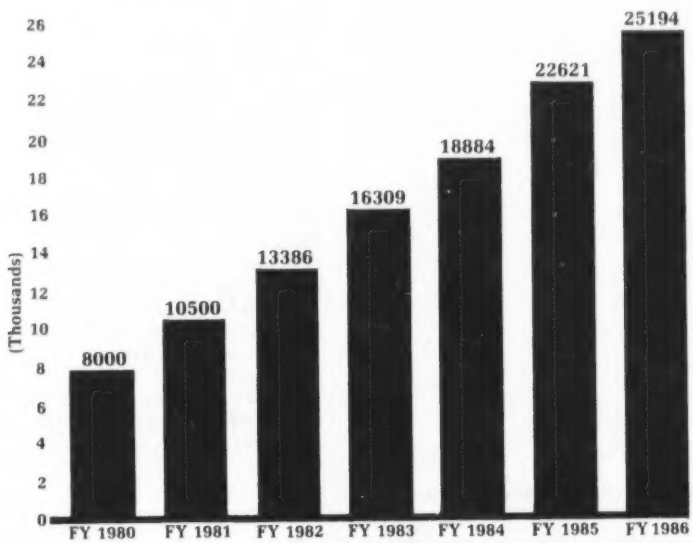
## Setting Priorities

The cost of a full-scale remedial action at a hazardous waste site has been considerable. To date, total remedial costs at sites where construction work has been started have averaged $6.1 million per site. These costs have ranged from a low of $300 thousand to a high of $34.6 million.

To ensure that Superfund monies were spent on the most serious problems, and to avoid exhausting the fund on an individual site, Congress required EPA to identify the most serious sites first, focus its efforts on those sites, and take into account the many other sites in need of attention when deciding how much to spend on any particular one. After a thorough evaluation, the most serious hazardous waste sites in the country are identified and, through a rulemaking process requiring public comment, are placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). Only NPL sites are eligible for long-term remedial response using Superfund money. Sites are proposed for the NPL approximately three times per year. As of October 1986, there were 888 proposed and final sites on the list.

It should be noted that when an emergency occurs which poses an immediate threat to public health or to the environment, EPA can and will respond, whether or not the hazardous site has been classified as a "national priority."

**Exhibit 3: Potential Sites in EPA's Inventory**
*(Cumulative)*




Information derived from CERCLIS, EPA's computerized inventory of potential hazardous waste sites.

# Section 2:
# The Enforcement Program

The Superfund statute gives EPA a choice when faced with a serious hazardous waste problem. It gives the agency authority to take direct action to clean up the site and later attempt to recover the cost of its action from those individuals or companies responsible. It also permits EPA to take legal action to compel the "responsible parties" to pay for and perform cleanup of the site themselves. In such cases, the responsible parties follow the same process as EPA follows, but they have hired their own contractors to do the work. At each stage of the process, responsible party decisions and construction of the remedy have been subject to EPA oversight and approval.

Before EPA begins a remedial action, it informs the responsible parties of its plans and gives them the opportunity to undertake the work. Sometimes companies have been willing to take the initiative to clean up their sites and have negotiated an agreement with EPA under which the company undertakes the work. In other cases, EPA's lawyers and enforcement staff, working with the Department of Justice (DOJ), have had to bring legal action against the responsible parties.

EPA refers cases to DOJ, which conducts judicial actions to compel private party cleanup under section 106 of CERCLA , or actions for cost recovery under section 107. DOJ has filed civil actions for 91 sites under section 106, seeking action by potentially responsible parties, and civil actions for 117 sites to recover $172 million in response costs under section 107. DOJ also participates in settlement negotiations for CERCLA cleanups. In addition, DOJ is responsible for defending the Agency in actions brought against it by private parties.

CERCLA gives EPA several legal methods for compelling responsible parties to assume financial responsibility for the hazardous waste cleanup. Under section 106, EPA can issue an "administrative order" to compel a responsible party to clean up a site where there may be an imminent and substantial threat to human health or the environment. An administrative order summarizes the terms of a cleanup agreement, including sampling requirements, cleanup techniques, and timetables. EPA either negotiates the administrative order with the responsible party, or develops the order and issues it on its own. EPA has issued 408 administrative orders since the beginning of the Superfund program. If violated, these orders may be enforced by the courts.

EPA, through DOJ, may ask a Federal district court to require the responsible party to respond to any threat posed by a site. The court may also agree to issue a "consent decree," based upon negotiations between EPA and the responsible party. A consent decree also provides for long-term EPA oversight of a cleanup action managed by the responsible party.

EPA also has the option, as noted, to use Superfund money and then to recover cleanup costs from the responsible party. Under CERCLA, courts can hold certain past and present owners and operators of a site, as well as waste generators and transporters, liable for complete cleanup costs.

In the first six years of Superfund, EPA identified and notified more than 13,000 individuals and companies potentially responsible for hazardous substances at 457 sites. As of October 1986, EPA had reached settlement agreements at 372 sites with responsible parties who agreed to pay for and perform cleanup actions valued at $619 million. In addition, EPA had recovered $37 million for work performed and financed by Superfund. In six years, these enforcement activities have generated $656 million in addition to Superfund's $1.6 billion in tax revenues, thereby expanding Superfund's total resources by more than 40 percent.

Enforcement efforts have been critical to the Superfund program because the cost of cleaning up all the serious hazardous sites in the country far exceeds Superfund's resources. The role of responsible parties in conducting Superfund cleanups has been important and can be expected to continue to grow.

The following example illustrates many of the complex issues addressed by the enforcement program.

### Western Processing, Kent, Washington

The Western Processing site was first brought to public attention when several fires broke out at the site in the early 1970's. Operations at the 13 acre facility included heavy metal and waste solvent recovery, acid and caustic neutralization, and pickle liquor reprocessing.

Over the course of the next 15 years, the site was the subject of numerous investigations, cleanup measures and enforcement activities. In the fall of 1982, EPA conducted its first major field investigation of the site and confirmed the presence of widespread contamination of soils on-site, of ground water underlying the site, and of surface water and sediments in nearby Mill Creek. Based on this information EPA conducted an immediate removal, removing over 920,000 gallons and 1,900 cubic yards of the most hazardous substances in order to stabilize the site and prevent further environmental degradation. EPA then began work on a comprehensive study to define the extent of on-site and off-site contamination. At the same time, EPA negotiated a consent decree with over 190 potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to undertake a more thorough surface cleanup and implement stormwater control measures.

Upon completion of the remedial investigation and feasibility study, EPA entered into negotiations with the PRPs for the second stage of cleanup to address the contaminated soil, Mill Creek sediments and ground water. Negotiations proved successful in June of 1986, when the responsible parties signed a consent decree requiring them to conduct extensive soil sampling and analysis and then to excavate highly contaminated areas on-site and any off-site soils contaminated above federally allowed levels. The off-site areas will then be capped and maintained. The agreement also included the construction of a ground water extraction system and treatment plant. The goals of the system are to prevent further discharges of contaminated ground water into Mill Creek at levels harmful to aquatic organisms, and to prevent and remove, to the extent possible, contamination from the shallow aquifer under the site. After seven years of operation the system will be evaluated, with the defendants agreeing to perform additional work needed to meet the desired goals and to cap and maintain the site. Additionally, the plan calls for excavation of contaminated sediments from Mill Creek, management of stormwater and a long-term, ground water monitoring program to evaluate the remedy.

# Section 3: Removal Actions

*Protective fencing and repacking drum protect the public from immediate exposure to hazardous substances.*

EPA Superfund personnel play a key role in responding to emergencies and other "time-critical" situations involving the potential release of hazardous substances. Since the beginning of the Superfund program, EPA and Coast Guard On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and responsible parties have initiated response activities at over 800 sites to clean up or to mitigate the effects of hazardous substances on human health and the environment. The U.S. Coast Guard has responded under CERCLA authority to releases of hazardous substances that have occurred in coastal waters and inland waterways.

Nearly 90 percent of these actions have been completed. This includes 133 sites not on the NPL which have been stabilized but which may require additional work. Exhibit 4 illustrates the increasing volume of removal actions taken by EPA and the Coast Guard over the first six years of the Superfund program.

While some removal actions are emergency responses lasting only a few days or weeks, many are more complex and may last for several months or even years in certain circumstances. These responses are still "time critical" but require more extensive efforts to clean up or reduce threats to human health and the environment.

CERCLA limited the cost and duration of removal actions to $1 million and six months except in special circumstances warranting a waiver. New legislation, effective October 17, 1986, raised these limits to $2 million and 12 months to cover larger and more complex, but still time-critical, removal actions.

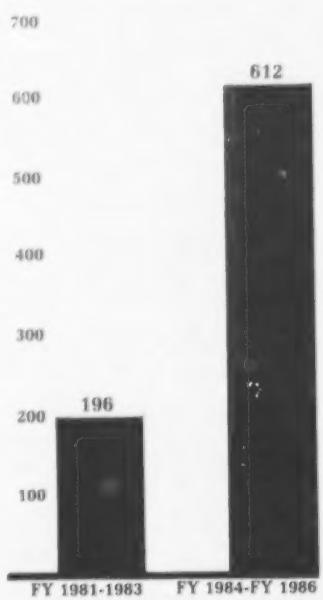
A national network is in place to coordinate rapid response to all reports of hazardous releases. Releases of hazardous substances should be reported to the National Response Center (NRC), located in Washington, D.C., although reports may be received by EPA Regional Offices or U.S. Coast Guard units located throughout the country. EPA and U.S. Coast Guard OSCs are on call 24 hours a day to respond to reports of releases that may require a CERCLA-funded removal action.

CERCLA requires notification of the NRC whenever a hazardous substance is released in an amount considered a potential threat to human health or the environment (the Reportable Quantity or RQ established by EPA for the substance released). EPA has established Reportable Quantities for over 400 substances and is currently developing RQs for an additional 275 substances. Releases of hazardous substances are reported by responsible parties, the general public, State and local authorities, and Federal agencies. When it receives a report of a release, the NRC alerts the appropriate EPA Regional or U.S. Coast Guard district On-Scene Coordinator, who notifies State response authorities.

In compliance with the NCP, the OSC conducts a preliminary assessment of the release before a CERCLA-financed removal can be initiated. Data from the preliminary assessment is used to determine whether the situation poses a threat to public health or the environment. Preliminary assessment activities may include site visits, sampling of hazardous materials, personal interviews, and investigations to identify potentially responsible parties. From the information gathered during the preliminary assessment, the OSC determines whether or not a CERCLA-financed removal is necessary.

EPA conducts removal actions in response to releases of hazardous substances at NPL sites in addition to responding to other releases. For example, a removal may be required to stabilize an NPL site before remedial action begins or to respond to a sudden dangerous situation, such as fire or explosion, occurring during a long-term cleanup action.

**Exhibit 4:**
**Removal Actions**




Includes CERCLA-financed and PRP-financed removal action starts.

PRP-financed actions include the number of sites where an administrative order, consent decree, or consent agreement included removal actions.

Measures used in the course of a removal action, either to eliminate or reduce the threat to human health and the environment, include but are not limited to:

- Treating contaminated substances on site to detoxify or destroy hazardous compounds;
- Excavating contaminated soil and transporting the soil offsite for disposal;
- Pumping contaminated materials from lagoons;
- Providing an alternate water supply via bottled water or residential hookups to a municipal water system, when wells used for drinking water are contaminated;
- Placing drums, barrels, or tanks of hazardous substances in special packing containers to control leaking and to allow for their safe transportation to a disposal area;
- Installing temporary barriers or digging ditches to control the migration of hazardous substances after a spill and then collecting and disposing of the spilled material;
- Temporarily relocating nearby residents, which involves coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Removal actions are conducted in response to a wide range of different types of incidents including inactive waste sites, illegal disposal or midnight dumps, active manufacturing or waste disposal facilities, and transportation-related incidents. Exhibit 5 shows removal actions taken recently by EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard in response to these and other types of incidents. Most actions were taken at inactive waste sites and in response to midnight dumps. For example, in 1985, nearly 50 percent of all actions were taken at inactive waste sites and 27 percent of the actions were in response to midnight dumps. Only 3 percent of the responses were transportation related.

In 1985, EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard completed removal actions at 140 sites. Sixty-five of these actions entailed site cleanups, while 75 were initiated to stabilize site conditions. Of the 140 completed actions, 134 involved measures to control the source of contamination. These measures included repacking drums in leakproof containers, pumping down lagoons or containment areas, and neutralizing materials. In addition, contaminated soils were excavated at 61 sites in 1985, and an alternate water supply was provided in 25 cases. Temporary relocation was required in 6 cases.

The following examples illustrate the kinds of situations Superfund removal actions are intended to address and the scope of activities undertaken to respond to threats to public health and the environment.

### Interstate 70 Acid Spill Near Wheeling, West Virginia (January 1984)

A truck carrying a 40,000-pound load of bottled concentrated acids crashed on a major interstate, spilling hazardous substances. Toxic fumes were generated by the interaction of the acids, endangering nearby schools, residences, and a trout stream. Although the trucking firm assumed responsibility for site cleanup, the EPA On-Scene Coordinator deemed the responsible party's action inadequate given the urgency of the situation, which included severe weather conditions. A CERCLA-financed response was promptly conducted, the threat expeditiously eliminated, and the site completely cleaned up. Measures taken in response to the incident included isolating incompatible chemicals which posed threat of explosion if mixed, and repacking damaged containers for disposal. Acids spilled on the ground and near a drain leading to a stream were neutralized to prevent further damage, and contaminated soil was excavated for proper disposal.

### Dioxin Contamination at a Trailer Park in Franklin County, Missouri (May 1983)

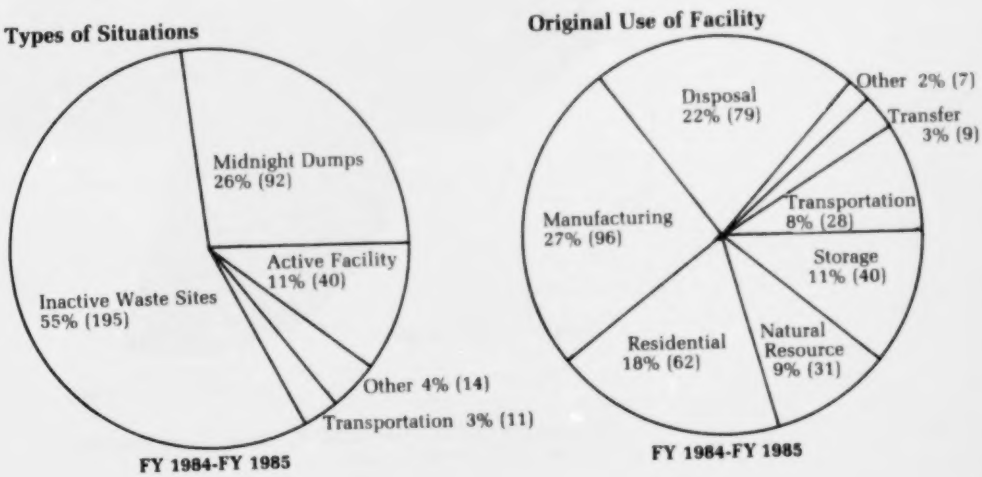
A trailer park containing 32 occupied units was discovered to be contaminated with dioxin, an extremely toxic substance. Investigators found significant levels of dioxin on roads, in yards and garden areas, and inside at least one mobile home. Temporary relocation of 29 households was immediately arranged and actions were started to decontaminate affected mobile homes. Hundreds of soil and dust samples were analyzed to determine the extent of the contamination and a study was conducted to identify further long-term response options. Extensive soil excavation was involved in cleaning up areas surrounding the mobile home site and site restoration is currently underway.

### Tire Fire at an Inactive Waste Management Facility in Winchester, Virginia (October 1983)

A pile of tires in a four- to five-acre ravine caught fire in October 1983. The fire, attributed to arson, involved five to seven million tires and resulted in a potentially toxic smoke plume several thousand feet high, trailing fifty miles and crossing four states. There were also significant quantities of liquid runoff, and suspected contamination of the ground water.

EPA responded immediately to provide assistance to the State. The fire continued to smolder during the removal action, complicating response activities. A total of 735,000 gallons of pure tar product was removed and sold to a recycler. An environmental assessment report and a ground water/subsurface study showed that the ground water was not contaminated, but a monitoring well was installed for continuing surveillance. The pumping of the remaining oil was completed in March 1984 and the final site restoration was completed by the property owner, and monitored by the State and county governments.

## Exhibit 5: Characteristics of Removal Actions



# Section 4: Remedial Actions

EPA, in partnership with the States, takes the Federal lead in remedial response actions, coordinating its activities with the 13 Federal agencies involved in the NRT. The agencies most often called upon are the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Justice.

EPA has encouraged States to take an active role in all facets of the Superfund program and has provided funds for that purpose. Many States have responded and have assumed responsibility for conducting or overseeing cleanup. As of October 1986, all States have completed initial site evaluations (Preliminary Assessments and Site Inspections) at over 12,000 sites. States have taken the lead for conducting detailed planning or design and construction work at 147 sites. Additionally, States such as New York, New Jersey, Michigan, California, and Illinois and others have created programs similar to Superfund and are addressing sites not expected to be a high priority for cleanup using the Federal Superfund.

## Steps Leading to Long-Term Remedial Action

The next few paragraphs describe the way EPA and States evaluate and rank the thousands of potential hazardous site problems which are reported, not as emergencies, but as situations which could pose long-range threats to the environment and people living nearby.

### Preliminary Assessments

The first step after learning of a site is to obtain and review all available reports and documentation about the site. These "preliminary assessments" are conducted by EPA and by State personnel. In fact, about 80 percent of preliminary assessments conducted from 1983 through 1986 were conducted by States using primarily Federal funds. As of October 1986, preliminary assessments had been conducted at 20,023 of the 25,194 sites in EPA's inventory.

By examining written materials, and often by making telephone calls to persons in the locality familiar with the site, EPA and States have determined that about two-thirds of the reports contained in CERCLIS did not require any further action. For those sites there was no indication of a threat to public health or the environment, or a report had already been received and addressed under some other name.

The amount of documentation available on potential Superfund sites has varied greatly. For example, if the site was once a licensed waste treatment or disposal facility, chances are good that substantial documentation exists to give clues regarding what substances were deposited there and who was responsible. On the other hand, if a local resident reports that a tank truck was seen discharging its liquid contents by the side of the road, documentation is difficult unless EPA or State investigators can determine who owned the truck and what it might have contained.

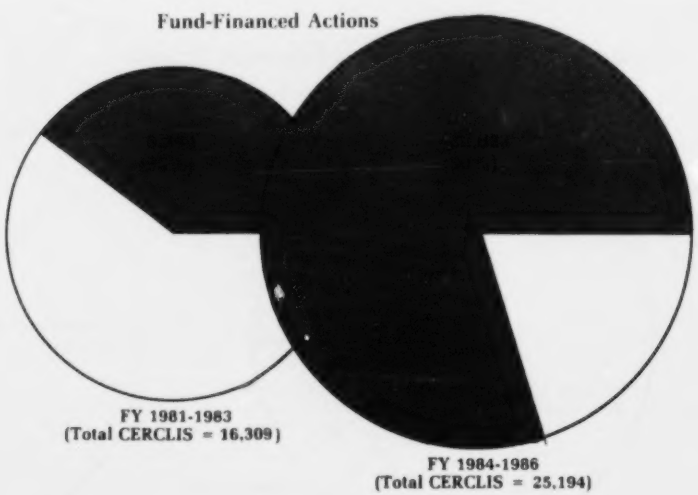
### Site Inspections

If the preliminary assessment indicates a suspected release of hazardous substances which may threaten human health or the environment, EPA then orders an inspection. The purpose of the site inspection is to see the site first-hand and learn enough to rank the site for placement on the NPL. Although a major effort, the site inspection is not expected to provide all the information which will eventually be required if a remedial action is undertaken.

By October 1986, over 6000 site inspections had been completed by EPA or by State agencies using primarily Federal funds. The pace of these inspections was significantly increased in 1984, and about 1,600 site inspections were conducted in 1985 alone. Exhibit 7 shows the increasing number of preliminary assessments and site inspections which have been conducted, particularly in recent years. The volume of site inspection work is large enough to employ Federally funded contractors nationwide—as many as 60 in Chicago, for instance —who work full-time on inspecting reported sites.

In preparation for inspecting a site, the team reviews all the documentation already obtained about the site. Then a work plan is prepared, specifying every sample that will be collected for testing and the procedures that will be followed to ensure the safety of anyone working at the site, assuming the presence of dangerous chemicals. Usually three people visit a site to conduct the inspection, traveling in a van equipped with sampling and safety equipment. People working on the site normally wear protective gear. To take samples of ground water beneath the site, several small wells often have to be drilled. Soil, surface water, and stream sediment samples are more easily collected. If there are open drums of wastes lying on the ground, or lagoons of liquid wastes, samples are taken of their contents. The average inspection requires taking ten to twelve samples. Each carefully labelled sample is sent to a laboratory for analysis.

**Exhibit 6: CERCLIS* Sites (%) with Preliminary Assessments Completed** *(Cumulative)*

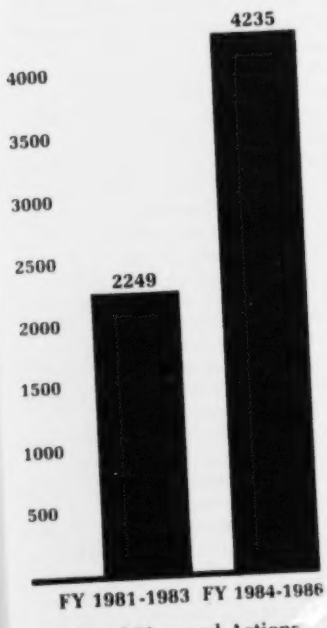



*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System

In addition to sampling, inspections include a reconnaissance of the site's layout and terrain in order to document all buildings or structures, access roads, the location of nearby residences, and anything else needed to determine the risks the site may pose. If the inspection indicates a strong potential for a fire or explosion, EPA immediately takes emergency action.

The results of these inspections are used to determine which sites to place on the NPL. NPL sites are eligible for long-term remedial response actions using Superfund money. In order to rank the sites and set priorities, EPA and the States use a special scoring system called the Hazard Ranking System which takes into consideration the types and quantities of wastes at the site, the extent of contamination that has already occurred, especially of ground water, and the numbers of people living or working near the site who could be exposed to hazardous chemicals escaping from it.

### Exhibit 7: Site Investigations Completed




Fund-Financed Actions

# Remedial Actions

A priority site can be cleaned up in several ways:

- The responsible party can clean it up voluntarily.
- The State or local government can choose to assume all, or almost all, of the responsibility to clean it up without use of the Trust Fund.
- The responsible party may be forced to clean it up by legal action.
- The Trust Fund may be used by EPA or by States under a cooperative agreement to finance the cleanup. If there are problems in getting the responsible party to act, EPA will proceed under Superfund and seek later to recover costs by legal action.

There are currently 888 sites listed or proposed for listing on the NPL. Every site on the list is eligible for a remedial response action through the Superfund program. Remedial responses are full-scale efforts intended to provide permanent solutions to the problems at these sites.

Of the hundreds of sites identified as national priorities, EPA and the States have chosen to begin work first on those sites where preliminary work was most advanced, where the problem was best understood, and where the State government was quickly able to contribute its required share of the costs. As of October 1986, detailed investigation and planning for remedial work had begun on 473 national priority sites (see Exhibit 8). In many cases, EPA has undertaken the work; however, States and private responsible parties have also conducted Superfund remedial response actions under agreements with EPA. EPA has secured private responsible party response valued at $502 million at 208 priority sites as of October 1986.

As of October 1986, 29 States had signed cooperative agreements covering work at 160 sites using $199 million in Federal funds. Under a cooperative agreement the State takes the lead role. EPA continues to be substantially involved, monitoring the State's progress throughout the project. EPA encourages cooperative agreements because they allow maximum State participation, which is essential to the success of remedial actions under Superfund. Whether EPA or a State has the lead for cleanup of a site, CERCLA has required the state:

- To contribute 10 percent of the remedial action cost for sites that were privately owned at the time of disposal of hazardous substances and at least 50 percent of all response costs on sites that were owned by the State.
- To finance operation and maintenance costs, except for an initial period, when EPA will share in the cost to certify that the remedy actually functions as planned.
- To assure that approved facilities are available to treat, store, or dispose of any hazardous substances transported from the site.

The kinds of remedial actions have varied greatly, as have the particular problems posed by each site. The following examples describe Superfund sites in different parts of the country which have presented a wide range of problems and have required very different kinds of responses.

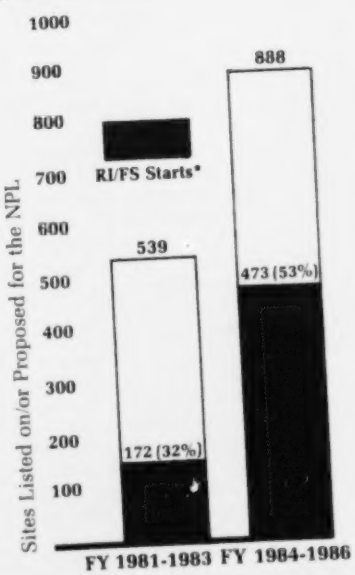
## Biscayne Aquifer

The Biscayne Aquifer is the sole source of drinking water for 700,000 residents of southeastern Florida. Three hazardous waste sites, considered national priorities, have contaminated this crucial aquifer. The affected area covers 80 square miles.

One of the sites, Miami Drum Services, a chemical waste recycling facility, was the source of corrosives, solvents, phenols, and toxic metals which had saturated the soil at the site. Another Miami hazardous waste site which threatens the aquifer is located at the Miami International Airport where, in 1968, an underground pipeline leak resulted in the discharge of about 1.6 million gallons of Varsol (a petroleum solvent). Shortly after the leak was discovered, concrete walls were installed to contain the solvent, which remained floating on top of that portion of the aquifer underlying the airport. The third major site contaminating the aquifer is a municipal landfill, operated by Dade County, from which metals such as lead, arsenic, and chromium have leached into the ground water.

A number of remedial actions have been or will be taken to clean up this complex problem. Remedial action was conducted at the Miami Drum site in 1982, during which the State and Dade County, under a cooperative agreement with EPA, removed thousands of cubic yards of contaminated soil and treated half a million gallons of ground water. EPA also conducted a detailed study to determine how the plume of contaminated ground water was migrating from the site. In addition to these actions, a plan is being put into effect at the county level to protect the aquifer from waste generated by local residents and small businesses.

### Exhibit 8: Remedial Study Starts as a Proportion of NPL Sites
*(Cumulative)*




*Includes enforcement figures for number of Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study starts, which includes number of NPL sites where an administrative order, consent decree, or consent agreement includes an RI/FS in the remedy.

### The Sylvester Dump Site in Nashua, New Hampshire

One of the first Superfund sites to be addressed began as a six-acre sand-borrow pit in Nashua, New Hampshire. After all the sand had been removed, the owner began an illegal waste disposal operation. Household refuse, demolition materials, chemical sludges, and hazardous liquid chemicals all went into the pit, and eventually contaminated the ground water. The plume of contamination moved through the ground water toward Lyle Reed Brook, which ultimately contributes to the Merrimack River, a source of drinking water.

In this case, the initial cause of the contamination covered six acres, but the Superfund site encompassed 20 acres, because of the ground water contamination. A series of remedial actions were carried out at the site between August 1981 and April 1986 to arrest the contaminated ground water plume and treat it in order to remove hazardous pollutants. First the State, using Federal funds, installed a temporary system to pump and recirculate the ground water to keep the contaminated plume from spreading toward the brook. Also, a municipal waterline had to be installed and later extended to serve residents whose wells had been, or could soon be, contaminated. Meanwhile, a slurry wall and cap to encompass the entire 20 acre site were designed and constructed, as was a ground water treatment plant, which has been operating since April 1986. The contaminated ground water, now contained, will continue to be treated until at least 1988. To date, the Sylvester site has cost close to $10.7 million to remedy. In 1980, two individuals involved in the illegal disposal activity were convicted and sentenced in State criminal court. EPA is actively engaged in enforcement negotiations to recover costs of site cleanup.

# How A Remedial Action Is Carried Out

Each NPL site presents a unique set of problems and circumstances. There is no single prescribed solution for hazardous waste sites. Developing a workable, permanent solution for a major hazardous waste problem requires care at each stage of the process: investigating the scope of the contamination at the site, studying the feasibility of various possible remedies, deciding upon which remedial action to undertake, and finally, designing, building, and operating the facilities and structures which will remedy the problem. At some sites EPA takes the lead in conducting the work; at other sites the States or private parties take the lead.

### The Remedial Investigation

At the start of each remedial action, EPA conducts a comprehensive investigation of the site. Like the initial site inspection described earlier, this involves an examination of site data in order to better define the problem. The remedial investigation is much more detailed and comprehensive than the initial site inspection, however. The remedial investigation is designed to define fully the extent of the problem and to provide information needed to develop and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The following example describes how thorough such remedial investigations often must be.

The Taylor Borough site in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, was an abandoned coal strip mine that was later used as a municipal landfill. Strip mining operations left the 125-acre site with numerous open pits and piles of excavated rock. Municipal waste from many sources had been dumped into the pits, which were then covered by the excavated rock. Ponds formed in a number of the pits during rainy periods. After municipal waste disposal at the site ended in 1968, many drums were found on the surface of the site, which were later discovered to contain a variety of hazardous chemicals including benzene, toluene, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. Possible human health effects associated with exposure to these compounds include both carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects.

EPA removed about 1,200 drums as an emergency response after some caught fire during a 1983 brush fire. The site was three miles from the city of Scranton. A new residential development was within 600 feet of one of the areas where the drums of hazardous substances had been found.

EPA conducted a series of studies in order to understand the scope of the problem at this site. First, EPA needed to know the extent of the contamination and the kinds of chemical contaminants. Information collected during the removal action was useful, but a more complete picture of the problem was necessary if a complete remedy was to be performed. More than one hundred soil samples were taken and analyzed, as were thirty-five ground water samples, seventeen samples of water from a stream and ponds at the site, and eighteen samples of sediments from the stream. A geophysical survey was conducted to identify buried materials and to delineate the boundaries of the strip mine pits where wastes had been buried. The survey indicated that drums might be buried at the site; to search for them, investigators excavated

*Drilling one of a series of sampling wells to discover possible pathways of contamination, which may threaten public health or the environment.*

*Excavation of buried drums and contaminated soil.*

*Covering excavated soil and barrels to reduce air-borne exposure to contaminated particles.*

twenty-one test pits, each about ten feet deep. To understand the extent of subsurface contamination at the site, EPA's contractors drilled nine exploratory borings and installed 25 monitoring wells, which were also used to collect ground water samples. While other studies were underway, the air at the site was also tested continuously for toxic emissions.

These field studies revealed that in those areas in which the drums had been stored, there was significant contamination. Water and sediment in certain ponds were also contaminated. While the shallow ground water did not show signs of contamination, the deep underlying ground water did. EPA now had the information it needed to develop some alternative solutions to the problems posed by the site.

## The Feasibility Study

EPA develops more than one possible remedial action alternative for Superfund sites, and carefully compares the advantages and disadvantages of each approach. These analyses of alternatives are called "feasibility studies." In analyzing the alternative courses of action possible at a site, EPA must take cost and technological factors into consideration, as well as the need to consider relevant State and Federal health and environmental standards. Scientific uncertainty complicates this process. Because scientists simply do not yet know a great deal about the health effects of many of the chemicals found at Superfund sites, it is sometimes difficult to gauge what action is necessary to adequately protect people from health risks associated with nearby hazardous waste. Another complicating factor is the extent to which each site is unique, in terms of both its physical characteristics and pathways of exposure to the specific hazardous substances involved.

For the Taylor Borough site, thirteen alternative courses of action were evaluated, including the option of taking no action. The other alternatives combined in different ways two basic technologies: 1) removing contaminated material and 2) capping the surface of the contamination with soil or clay, regrading or revegetating the surface, and building diversions for rain water. One alternative, for instance, was to excavate a portion of the contaminated materials, dispose of them on the site, and cover the site with a soil cap; the cost of this alternative was estimated at $3.4 million. Another alternative involved removing all contaminated materials to be treated and disposed of elsewhere at a permitted disposal facility and covering with a clay cap each area where drums had been stored; the cost of this alternative was estimated at $11.1 million.

The evaluation of the remedial alternatives considered for this site, as for any other site, had to follow guidelines presented in the NCP. The main evaluation criteria have been 1) the effectiveness of the alternative in protecting public health and the environment; 2) the degree of permanence of the remedy and its ability to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances; 3) the feasibility and reliability of the engineering techniques or technologies involved; 4) the cost; 5) whether alternative technologies would be used, such as waste recycling; 6) whether the remedy would attain legally applicable or relevant and appropriate Federal requirements; and 7) whether the action under consideration would have any adverse impact on the environment and, if so, whether it could be mitigated. As a general rule, an alternative that can provide the same protection as another, but at less cost, is the preferred alternative.

The magnitude of the Superfund program is evident when one considers that the Taylor Borough site was just one of 473 priority sites for which EPA had begun, by October 1986, the detailed planning required for remedial response. In fact, this site was relatively straightforward, compared to many other Superfund sites.

On average, remedial investigations and feasibility studies have cost $850,000; this cost is expected to be higher in the future as the analyses of more permanent remedies involving alternative and innovative technologies are undertaken. A total of 171 samples were collected in the investigation of the Taylor Borough site. Each sample required careful analysis using sophisticated equipment such as gas chromatograph/ mass spectrometers, which identify the molecular composition and concentrations of the various chemicals in each sample. As of October 1986, over 260,000 samples had been taken and analyzed during investigations of national priority sites, for a cost of over $102 million. Average cost of a sample can range from $145 to $760 depending on the type of sample. The analysis of these samples has required the development of advanced

laboratory techniques capable of detecting the presence of very complicated mixtures of toxic contaminants in extremely low concentrations.

This extensive planning effort does not, in itself, solve hazardous waste problems, but it is a crucial part of the solution. Learning to more effectively identify and assess hazardous waste problems in order to find suitable solutions is one of the major accomplishments of the Superfund program.

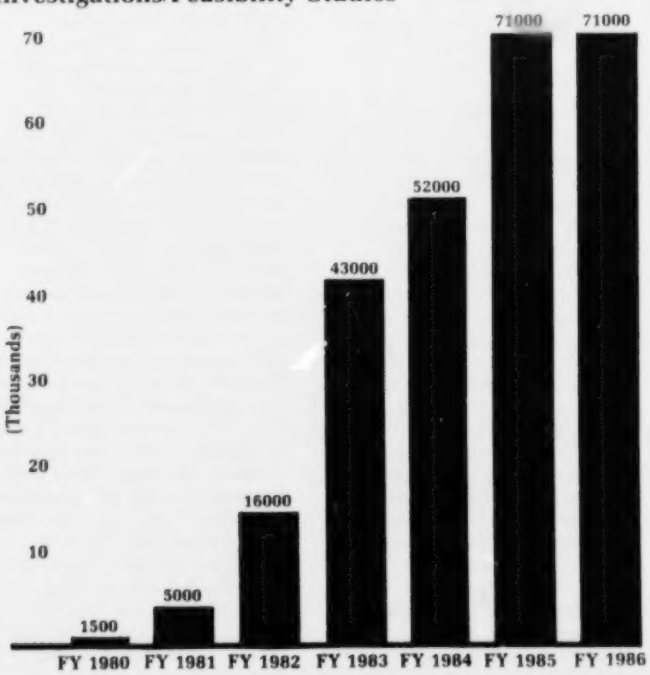
## Deciding Upon a Course of Action

The EPA Regional Offices and States transmit their recommendations for action to the Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response. The decision document is called a Record of Decision (ROD). In selecting the remedial alternative, EPA must determine the appropriate extent of remedy. Also, EPA must consider the CERCLA requirement to balance the need to protect public health, welfare, and the environment at a specific site against the availability of Fund monies to respond to other sites, taking into account the need for immediate action.

In addition to the criteria mentioned above, EPA takes into consideration the views of the local community before making a final decision regarding which remedial action alternative will be employed at a site. In several cases, remedial plans have been adjusted in mid-course to reflect the preferences of local residents.

At the Lang Property Site in New Jersey, for example, where municipal wells had been contaminated, farmers and other members of the community worked closely with EPA in its efforts to clean up the site. When Lang Property owners removed several hundred contaminated drums from the site without documenting where these drums had been disposed, members of the community suggested several places within the community where the drums were most likely to have been dumped. This involvement by the community greatly facilitated EPA's investigation of the site and enhanced EPA efforts in cleaning up the site.

**Exhibit 9: Site Samples Analyzed for Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies**




## Designing and Constructing the Cleanup

Once a specific course of action has been selected for a site, it must be designed in detail and then carried out. These stages of the cleanup are called "remedial design" and "remedial action." At this point, for sites where it has the lead, EPA turns over the management of the cleanup action to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which has long-term experience with major construction projects. The Corps of Engineers then hires its own contractors to perform the work. EPA Regional Project Managers provide environmental oversight. States and responsible parties continue to manage the design and construction of those Superfund actions for which they have lead responsibility. Remedial action projects may appear to be like any other major construction project, but in fact, the likely presence of dangerous chemicals demands special construction planning and procedures.

As of October 1986, remedial design work had been funded at 110 priority sites, by CERCLA or by responsible parties as a result of EPA enforcement efforts. At 137 priority sites, commitments have been made for remedial actions financed by CERCLA or by responsible parties. At six priority sites, construction has been completed and operation of control systems is underway. In addition, EPA, States, and responsible parties have begun design work at 12 sites and construction activities at 19 sites, which were not on the National Priorities List.

In recent years, EPA has accelerated the pace of planning for site cleanup. As a result, we can expect an increase in the number of sites in the final stages of the cleanup process as the comprehensive investigation phase is completed at more and more sites, allowing design and construction work to begin.

The work involved in designing and constructing a cleanup can be illustrated by the specifications for the Re-Solve, Inc., site in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. The remedy selected required clearing the site, constructing access roads, relocating existing fencing, providing temporary utilities, excavating and solidifying 3,500 cubic yards of liquid wastes in lagoons, and excavating 3,200 cubic yards of contaminated soil. The excavated materials had to be transported for proper disposal elsewhere. Thereafter, the site was filled with 10,000 cubic yards of topsoil and revegetated. The design specifications for this project included not only details on every aspect of the construction work to be performed, but also special plans for environmental protection, worker safety, regulatory compliance, and equipment decontamination. In addition, the specifications included characterizations of the types of hazardous substances expected on site, as well as explanations of how they would be excavated, consolidated, solidified, bulked, and transported. Especially when the contents of drums, tanks, or lagoons were uncertain, or when there was a strong possibility of uncovering pockets of chemical wastes as excavations proceeded, careful advance contingency planning has been necessary. These factors require a remedial action to be far more than an ordinary construction project. It has taken anywhere from six months to two years to complete remedial design and action; recently, the average cost has approached $8 million.

At 14 of the nation's hazardous sites, EPA, States, or responsible parties had completed the work required, and the site had been deleted from the National Priorities List. A site is deleted from the NPL when all necessary procedures have been followed and completed, including a public comment period, Regional and Headquarters EPA review, and Federal Register publication of the deletion decision. Any sites deleted from the NPL remain eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action. To date, one site has been restored to the NPL.

# Section 5: Infrastructure Development

## Developing a Scientific and Technical Infrastructure

The problems caused by toxic waste lie at the frontiers of applied science. To address these problems, it has been necessary to understand how complex mixtures of chemicals migrate through the soil, ground water, and the air. This has been a task of major proportions for environmental scientists, requiring a combination of the empirical results of field sampling with the theoretical models developed in the scientific literature. Even the detection of contaminants in soil or water at the levels generally found at Superfund sites was impossible until only a few years ago. In part, this is why the extent of the nation's hazardous waste problem escaped recognition for so long.

Of even greater complexity has been the task of estimating the degree to which human health is endangered by these sites. Typically, people at risk because of a waste site have been exposed to only minute quantities of toxic substances, and the health effects of these substances typically do not surface until long after the exposure has taken place. Consequently, even if the health effects of exposure to a particular chemical are well understood—and this is rarely the case—it is exceedingly difficult to estimate the extent to which any one person's health may be at risk.

Over the past decade, EPA and other federal agencies have increased their emphasis on research to assess the health effects of exposure to hazardous substances. While this research has been applicable to a range of environmental programs, it has had particular relevance to Superfund. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry in the Department of Health and Human Services have been working to assess risks at specific sites and to refine the risk assessment process.

*Using a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer to measure minute quantities of chlorinated dioxins in a water sample.*

The Superfund program has also had to deal with uncertainty about the engineering techniques and equipment used in handling, containing, treating, and disposing of hazardous substances. Some techniques have had to be tested in the field, such as excavation of contaminated soil, or repacking corroding drums. Others seemed promising in theory, but had limited application in the field, such as grout curtains intended to prevent the leakage of chemicals from lagoons into ground water.

Many of the techniques developed thus far, both proven and unproven, have been very expensive. Moreover, they may not permanently solve the problems at a site. Since the inception of the Superfund program, therefore, EPA has constantly worked to expand the array of techniques available for cleaning up hazardous wastes. For example, EPA has designed a mobile soils washing system which can remove a broad range of hazardous materials from excavated soils. This system extracts contaminants from the soil, which allows the soil then to be left at the site. It is expected to be an economic alternative to the current practice of hauling contaminated soil off the site to a landfill. As a recycling measure, EPA has developed a mobile carbon regenerator that detoxifies or reactivates spent carbon used to remove contamination from liquids. EPA has also developed a mobile hazardous waste incineration system, which can dispose of many hazardous materials on-site, including PCBs, kepone, malathion, and dioxin. This eliminates the need to transport such dangerous substances. The system is mounted on a semi-trailer and is equipped with a rotary kiln, a second stage combustion chamber, and a gas scrubber. EPA is also reviewing proposals from private firms to develop other on-site treatment techniques.

Prior to the Superfund program, there were few firms with any experience in addressing waste site problems; the capacity to conduct the work involved in a program of this size was simply unavailable in the private sector. Because the Superfund program had to rely on contractors, the program could not advance until qualified firms expanded their staffs, developed operating and management procedures for contracts of such magnitude and complexity, and acquired the appropriate scientific and engineering expertise.

Laboratory capacity was a critical problem. Samples from the rapidly expanding Superfund investigations caused an almost exponential growth in required analyses, from less than 2000 samples in 1980 to over 70,000 samples in 1986, resulting in a national lab capacity shortage that exacerbated the delays in investigations for remedial actions. EPA's Contract Laboratory Program has worked with increasing success to build up the nation's laboratory capacity and at the same time ensure the quality control and chain-of-custody procedures required to yield results that will hold up in court. In addition, the average time for delivery of analytical results has decreased from 47 days in 1980 to 33 days in 1986.

## Establishing a Management Infrastructure

EPA has developed management procedures and management systems to administer an enormous new program—one that has required EPA to step beyond its traditional role as a regulatory agency in order to take action to clean up hazardous waste nationwide. EPA has developed and continues to refine guidelines and procedures for each step in the technically complex process of identifying, investigating, and cleaning up sites. In addition, EPA has formulated procedures to coordinate the efforts of EPA staff in the agency's Washington Headquarters, its front-line staff in 10 Regional Offices across the nation, State government staff, contractors, and private parties who assume responsibility for the cleanup. Information systems have been developed, not only to manage the large sums of money being spent and the efforts underway at hundreds of projects simultaneously, but also to permit the exchange of up-to-the-minute technical information about the properties of various chemicals, response technologies, safety procedures, and sources of emergency assistance.

# Conclusion

In 1980, the nation committed itself to a major Federal effort to tackle its hazardous waste problem. In the six years since, EPA has developed a program which has brought the United States to a new level of understanding about hazardous substances and how they can be treated. Superfund is comprehensive, yet flexible and innovative. Its mission is both immediate and long-range; its focus is specific enough to handle individual site cleanups with precision, yet broad enough to stimulate advances in a scientifically and technically new field. Superfund has brought about permanent solutions to a number of major hazardous waste problems already. In the years ahead, more cleanups will be carried out as a result of Superfund's stimulation of rapid growth in technical expertise, experience, and ability to handle hazardous substance problems.

## Glossary

| | |
|---|---|
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act |
| CERCLIS | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System |
| DOJ | Department of Justice |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| NCP | National Contingency Plan |
| NPL | National Priorities List |
| NRC | National Response Center |
| NRT | National Response Team |
| OSC | On-Scene Coordinator |
| PCBs | Polychlorinated Biphenyls |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| ROD | Record of Decision |
| RQ | Reportable Quantity |
| SARA | Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 |

# Appendix A

## National Priorities List
## Final and Proposed Sites (by State) June 1986

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AL | Alabama Army Ammunition Plant | Childersburg | 10/84 | | Gr 9F |
| AL | Anniston Army Depot (SE Ind Area) | Anniston | 10/84 | | Gr 3F |
| AL | Ciba-Geigy Corp. (McIntosh Plant) | McIntosh | 9/83 | 9/84 | 125 |
| AL | Interstate Lead Co. (ILCO) | Leeds | 9/85 | 6/86 | 292 |
| AL | Mowbray Engineering Co. | Greenville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 119 |
| AL | Olin Corp. (McIntosh Plant) | McIntosh | 9/83 | 9/84 | 377 |
| AL | Perdido Ground Water Contamin | Perdido | 12/82 | 9/83 | 655 |
| AL | Stauffer Chem (Cold Creek Plant) | Bucks | 9/83 | 9/84 | 221 |
| AL | Stauffer Chem (LeMoyne Plant) | Axis | 9/83 | 9/84 | 585 |
| AL | Triana/Tennessee River | Limestone/Morgan | 10/81 | 9/83 | 31 |
| AR | Arkwood, Inc. | Omaha | 9/85 | | Gr 11 |
| AR | Cecil Lindsey | Newport | 12/82 | 9/83 | 474 |
| AR | Frit Industries | Walnut Ridge | 10/81 | 9/83 | 383 |
| AR | Gurley Pit | Edmondson | 12/82 | 9/83 | 364 |
| AR | Industrial Waste Control | Fort Smith | 12/82 | 9/83 | 652 |
| AR | Mid-South Wood Products | Mena | 10/81 | 9/83 | 244 |
| AR | Midland Products | Ola/Birta | 10/84 | 6/86 | 640 |
| AR | Vertac, Inc. | Jacksonville | 10/81 | 9/83 | 18 |
| AZ | Apache Powder Co. | Benson | 6/86 | | Gr 4 |
| AZ | Hassayampa Landfill | Hassayampa | 6/86 | | Gr 6 |
| AZ | Indian Bend Wash Area | Scottsdale/Tmpe/Phnx | 12/82 | 9/83 | 322 |
| AZ | Litchfield Airport Area | Goodyear/Avondale | 12/82 | 9/83 | 242 |
| AZ | Mesa Area Ground Water Contamin | Mesa | 6/86 | | Gr 12 |
| AZ | Motorola, Inc.(52nd Street Plant) | Phoenix | 10/84 | | Gr 7 |
| AZ | Mountain View Mobile Homes * | Globe | 7/82 | 9/83 | 94 |
| AZ | Nineteenth Avenue Landfill | Phoenix | 10/81 | 9/83 | 115 |
| AZ | Tucson Intl Airport Area | Tucson | 7/82 | 9/83 | 70 |
| CA | Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. | Sunnyvale | 10/84 | 6/86 | 421 |
| CA | Aerojet General Corp. | Rancho Cordova | 10/81 | 9/83 | 109 |
| CA | Applied Materials | Santa Clara | 10/84 | | Gr 13 |
| CA | Atlas Asbestos Mine | Fresno County | 9/83 | 9/84 | 246 |
| CA | Beckman Instruments (Porterville) | Porterville | 10/84 | 6/86 | 529 |
| CA | Castle Air Force Base | Merced | 10/84 | | Gr 9F |
| CA | Celtor Chemical Works | Hoopa | 12/82 | 9/83 | 653 |
| CA | Coalinga Asbestos Mine | Coalinga | 9/83 | 9/84 | 247 |
| CA | Coast Wood Preserving | Ukiah | 12/82 | 9/83 | 262 |
| CA | Del Norte Pesticide Storage | Crescent City | 9/83 | 9/84 | 466 |
| CA | Fairchild Camera (Mountain View) | Mountain View | 10/84 | | Gr 13 |
| CA | Fairchild Camera (S San Jose Plt) | South San Jose | 10/84 | | Gr 9 |
| CA | Firestone Tire (Salinas Plant) | Salinas | | | Gr 5 |
| CA | FMC Corp. (Fresno Plant) | Fresno | 10/84 | | Gr 8 |
| CA | Hewlett Packard | Palo Alto | 10/84 | | Gr 14 |
| CA | IBM Corp. (San Jose Plant) | San Jose | 10/84 | | Gr 14 |
| CA | Intel Corp. (Mountain View Plant) | Mountain View | 10/84 | 6/86 | 668 |
| CA | Intel Corp. (Santa Clara III) | Santa Clara | 10/84 | 6/86 | 605 |
| CA | Intel Magnetics | Santa Clara | 10/84 | 6/86 | 604 |
| CA | Iron Mountain Mine | Redding | 10/81 | 9/83 | 73 |

* State top priority site

1: Date first eligible for Superfund remedial action. First NPL proposed 12/82. Some sites announced earlier in Interim Priorities List (10/81) and Expanded Eligibility List (7/82).

2: Sites on the final NPL are numbered. Proposed NPL sites and all sites in the Federal (F) sections are placed into groups (GR) corresponding to groups of 50 on the final NPL.

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA | J.H. Baxter Co. | Weed | 10/84 | | Gr 11 |
| CA | Jibboom Junkyard | Sacramento | 12/82 | 9/83 | 682 |
| CA | Koppers Co.,Inc. (Oroville Plant) | Oroville | 9/83 | 9/84 | 553 |
| CA | Lawrence Livermore Lab (USDOE) | Livermore | 10/84 | | Gr 7F |
| CA | Liquid Gold Oil Corp. | Richmond | 12/82 | 9/83 | 279 |
| CA | Lorentz Barrel & Drum Co. | San Jose | 10/84 | | Gr 11 |
| CA | Louisiana-Pacific Corp. | Oroville | 10/84 | 6/86 | 554 |
| CA | Marley Cooling Tower Co. | Stockton | 10/84 | | Gr 12 |
| CA | Mather AFB (AC&W Disposal Site) | Sacramento | 10/84 | | Gr 14F |
| CA | McClellan AFB (Ground Water Cont) | Sacramento | 10/84 | | Gr 2F |
| CA | McColl | Fullerton | 12/82 | 9/83 | 335 |
| CA | MGM Brakes | Cloverdale | 12/82 | 9/83 | 512 |
| CA | Moffett Naval Air Station | Sunnyvale | 4/85 | | Gr 12F |
| CA | Monolithic Memories | Sunnyvale | 10/84 | | Gr 7 |
| CA | Montrose Chemical Corp. | Torrance | 10/84 | | Gr 11 |
| CA | National Semiconductor Corp. | Santa Clara | 10/84 | | Gr 10 |
| CA | Norton Air Force Base | San Bernardino | 10/84 | | Gr 8F |
| CA | Operating Industries, Inc. Lndfll | Monterey Park | 10/84 | 6/86 | 71 |
| CA | Purity Oil Sales, Inc. | Malaga | 12/82 | 9/83 | 280 |
| CA | Raytheon Corp. | Mountain View | 10/84 | 6/86 | 669 |
| CA | Rhone-Poulenc, Inc./Zoecon Corp. | East Palo Alto | 10/84 | | Gr 13 |
| CA | Sacramento Army Depot | Sacramento | 10/84 | | Gr 6F |
| CA | San Fernando Valley (Area 1) | Los Angeles | 10/84 | 6/86 | 325 |
| CA | San Fernando Valley (Area 2) | Los Angeles/Glendale | 10/84 | 6/86 | 326 |
| CA | San Fernando Valley (Area 3) | Glendale | 10/84 | 6/86 | 327 |
| CA | San Fernando Valley (Area 4) | Los Angeles | 10/84 | 6/86 | 482 |
| CA | San Gabriel Valley (Area 1) | El Monte | 9/83 | 5/84 | 323 |
| CA | San Gabriel Valley (Area 2) | Baldwin Park Area | 9/83 | 5/84 | 324 |
| CA | San Gabriel Valley (Area 3) | Alhambra | 9/83 | 5/84 | 689 |
| CA | San Gabriel Valley (Area 4) | La Puente | 9/83 | 5/84 | 690 |
| CA | Selma Treating Co. | Selma | 12/82 | 9/83 | 188 |
| CA | Sharpe Army Depot | Lathrop | 10/84 | | Gr 7F |
| CA | Signetics, Inc. | Sunnyvale | 10/84 | | Gr 13 |
| CA | South Bay Asbestos Area | Alviso | 10/84 | 6/86 | 263 |
| CA | Southern Pacific Transportation | Roseville | 10/84 | | Gr 13 |
| CA | Stringfellow * | Glen Avon Heights | 10/81 | 9/83 | 32 |
| CA | T.H. Agriculture & Nutrition Co. | Fresno | 10/84 | 6/86 | 328 |
| CA | Teledyne Semiconductor | Mountain View | 10/84 | | Gr 7 |
| CA | Van Waters & Rogers, Inc. | San Jose | 10/84 | | Gr 3 |
| CA | Waste Disposal, Inc. | Santa Fe Springs | 6/86 | | Gr 11 |
| CA | Westinghouse (Sunnyvale Plant) | Sunnyvale | 10/84 | 6/86 | 370 |
| CO | Broderick Wood Products | Denver | 9/83 | 9/84 | 498 |
| CO | California Gulch | Leadville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 75 |
| CO | Central City-Clear Creek | Idaho Springs | 7/82 | 9/83 | 152 |
| CO | Denver Radium Site | Denver | 10/81 | 9/83 | 269 |
| CO | Eagle Mine | Minturn/Redcliff | 10/84 | 6/86 | 213 |
| CO | Lincoln Park | Canon City | 9/83 | 9/84 | 621 |
| CO | Lowry Landfill | Arapahoe County | 9/83 | 9/84 | 194 |
| CO | Marshall Landfill * | Boulder County | 7/82 | 9/83 | 85 |
| CO | Martin Marietta, Denver Aerospace | Waterton | 9/85 | | Gr 5 |
| CO | Rocky Flats Plant (USDOE) | Golden | 10/84 | | Gr 1F |
| CO | Rocky Mountain Arsenal | Adams County | 10/84 | | Gr 2F |
| CO | Sand Creek Industrial | Commerce City | 12/82 | 9/83 | 36 |
| CO | Smuggler Mountain | Pitkin County | 10/84 | 6/86 | 622 |
| CO | Uravan Uranium (Union Carbide) | Uravan | 10/84 | 6/86 | 275 |
| CO | Woodbury Chemical Co. | Commerce City | 7/82 | 9/83 | 257 |
| CT | Beacon Heights Landfill | Beacon Falls | 12/82 | 9/83 | 220 |
| CT | Kellogg-Deering Well Field | Norwalk | 9/83 | 9/84 | 371 |
| CT | Laurel Park, Inc. * | Naugatuck Borough | 10/81 | 9/83 | 84 |
| CT | Old Southington Landfill | Southington | 9/83 | 9/84 | 113 |
| CT | Revere Textile Prints Corp. | Sterling | 6/86 | | Gr 7 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CT | Solvents Recovery Service | Southington | 12/82 | 9/83 | 256 |
| CT | Yaworski Waste Lagoon | Canterbury | 12/82 | 9/83 | 448 |
| DE | Army Creek Landfill | New Castle County | 10/81 | 9/83 | 9 |
| DE | Cokers Sanitation Service Lfs | Kent County | 4/85 | | Gr 3 |
| DE | Delaware City PVC Plant | Delaware City | 10/81 | 9/83 | 647 |
| DE | Delaware Sand & Gravel Landfill | New Castle County | 10/81 | 9/83 | 227 |
| DE | Dover Air Force Base | Dover | 10/84 | | Gr 10F |
| DE | Halby Chemical Co. | New Castle | 9/85 | 6/86 | 636 |
| DE | Harvey & Knott Drum, Inc. | Kirkwood | 7/82 | 9/83 | 637 |
| DE | NCR Corp. (Millsboro) | Millsboro | 4/85 | | Gr 9 |
| DE | New Castle Spill | New Castle County | 12/82 | 9/83 | 400 |
| DE | New Castle Steel | New Castle County | 12/82 | 9/83 | 650 |
| DE | Standard Chlorine of Delaware | Delaware City | 9/85 | | Gr 10 |
| DE | Tybouts Corner Landfill * | New Castle County | 10/81 | 9/83 | 2 |
| DE | Tyler Refrigeration Pit | Smyrna | 6/86 | | Gr 14 |
| DE | Wildcat Landfill | Dover | 12/82 | 9/83 | 643 |
| FL | Alpha Chemical Corp. | Galloway | 10/81 | 9/83 | 282 |
| FL | American Creosote (Pensacola Plt) | Pensacola | 10/81 | 9/83 | 50 |
| FL | Brown Wood Preserving | Live Oak | 12/82 | 9/83 | 248 |
| FL | Cabot/Koppers | Gainesville | 9/83 | 9/84 | 450 |
| FL | City Industries, Inc. | Orlando | 10/84 | | Gr 12 |
| FL | Coleman-Evans Wood Preserving Co. | Whitehouse | 10/81 | 9/83 | 234 |
| FL | Davie Landfill | Davie | 10/81 | 9/83 | 65 |
| FL | Dubose Oil Products Co. | Cantonment | 10/84 | 6/86 | 530 |
| FL | Florida Steel Corp. | Indiantown | 12/82 | 9/83 | 238 |
| FL | Gold Coast Oil Corp. | Miami | 10/81 | 9/83 | 67 |
| FL | Harris Corp. (Palm Bay Plant) | Palm Bay | 4/85 | | Gr 10 |
| FL | Hipps Road Landfill | Duval County | 9/83 | 9/84 | 601 |
| FL | Hollingsworth Solderless Terminal | Fort Lauderdale | 10/81 | 9/83 | 265 |
| FL | Kassauf-Kimerling Battery | Tampa | 10/81 | 9/83 | 126 |
| FL | Miami Drum Services | Miami | 10/81 | 9/83 | 121 |
| FL | Montco Research Products, Inc. | Hollister | 10/84 | | Gr 14 |
| FL | Munisport Landfill | North Miami | 12/82 | 9/83 | 584 |
| FL | NW 58th Street Landfill | Hialeah | 10/81 | 9/83 | 174 |
| FL | Parramore Surplus | Mount Pleasant | 12/82 | 9/83 | 429 |
| FL | Peak Oil Co./Bay Drum Co. | Tampa | 10/84 | 6/86 | 53 |
| FL | Pepper Steel & Alloys, Inc. | Medley | 9/83 | 9/84 | 606 |
| FL | Petroleum Products Corp. | Pembroke Park | 4/85 | | Gr 8 |
| FL | Pickettville Road Landfill | Jacksonville | 10/81 | 9/83 | 286 |
| FL | Pioneer Sand Co. | Warrington | 10/81 | 9/83 | 143 |
| FL | Piper Aircraft/Vero Beach Wtr&Swr | Vero Beach | 6/86 | | Gr 13 |
| FL | Pratt & Whitney Air/United Tech | West Palm Beach | 9/85 | | Gr 12 |
| FL | Reeves SE Galvanizing Corp. | Tampa | 10/81 | 9/83 | 45 |
| FL | Sapp Battery Salvage | Cottondale | 10/81 | 9/83 | 202 |
| FL | Schuylkill Metals Corp. | Plant City | 12/82 | 9/83 | 40 |
| FL | Sherwood Medical Industries | Deland | 12/82 | 9/83 | 376 |
| FL | Sixty-Second Street Dump | Tampa | 12/82 | 9/83 | 179 |
| FL | Sydney Mine Sludge Ponds | Brandon | 6/86 | | Gr 8 |
| FL | Taylor Road Landfill | Seffner | 10/81 | 9/83 | 154 |
| FL | Tower Chemical Co. | Clermont | 10/81 | 9/83 | 270 |
| FL | Tri-City Oil Conservationist, Inc | Tampa | 9/83 | 9/84 | 385 |
| FL | Varsol Spill | Miami | 10/81 | 9/83 | 267 |
| FL | Whitehouse Oil Pits | Whitehouse | 10/81 | 9/83 | 135 |
| FL | Yellow Water Road Dump | Baldwin | 9/85 | 6/86 | 658 |
| FL | Zellwood Ground Water Contamin | Zellwood | 10/81 | 9/83 | 147 |
| GA | Hercules 009 Landfill | Brunswick | 9/83 | 9/84 | 136 |
| GA | Monsanto Corp. (Augusta Plant) | Augusta | 9/83 | 9/84 | 470 |
| GA | Olin Corp. (Areas 1,2 & 4) | Augusta | 9/83 | | Gr 5 |
| GA | Powersville Site | Peach County | 9/83 | 9/84 | 483 |
| GA | Robins Air Force Base | Houston County | 10/84 | | Gr 3F |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GU | Ordot Landfill * | Guam | 10/81 | 9/83 | 97 |
| HI | Kunia Wells I | Oahu | 10/84 | | Gr 8 |
| HI | Kunia Wells II | Oahu | 10/84 | | Gr 8 |
| HI | Mililani Wells | Oahu | 10/84 | | Gr 7 |
| HI | Waiawa Shaft | Oahu | 10/84 | | Gr 7 |
| HI | Waipahu Wells | Oahu | 10/84 | | Gr 8 |
| HI | Waipio Heights Wells II | Oahu | 10/84 | | Gr 10 |
| IA | A.Y. McDonald Industries, Inc. | Dubuque | 9/85 | | Gr 6 |
| IA | Aidex Corp. * | Council Bluffs | 10/81 | 9/83 | 93 |
| IA | Chemplex Co. | Clinton/Camanche | 10/84 | | Gr 3 |
| IA | Des Moines TCE | Des Moines | 12/82 | 9/83 | 313 |
| IA | Frit Industries (Humboldt Plant) | Humboldt | 4/85 | | Gr 3 |
| IA | John Deere (Dubuque Works) | Dubuque | 9/85 | | Gr 11 |
| IA | LaBounty Site | Charles City | 12/82 | 9/83 | 8 |
| IA | Lawrence Todtz Farm | Camanche | 9/85 | 6/86 | 141 |
| IA | Midwest Manufacturing/North Farm | Kellogg | 9/85 | 6/86 | 596 |
| IA | Red Oak City Landfill | Red Oak | 6/86 | | Gr 11 |
| IA | Shaw Avenue Dump | Charles City | 9/85 | | Gr 14 |
| IA | U.S. Nameplate Co. | Mount Vernon | 10/84 | | Gr 13 |
| IA | Vogel Paint & Wax Co. | Orange City | 10/84 | 6/86 | 617 |
| ID | Arrcom (Drexler Enterprises) | Rathdrum | 12/82 | 9/83 | 679 |
| ID | Bunker Hill Mining & Metallurg | Smelterville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 106 |
| ID | Pacific Hide & Fur Recycling Co. | Pocatello | 9/83 | 9/84 | 312 |
| ID | Union Pacific Railroad Co. | Pocatello | 9/83 | 9/84 | 123 |
| IL | A & F Material Reclaiming, Inc. | Greenup | 7/82 | 9/83 | 101 |
| IL | Acme Solvent (Morristown Plant) | Morristown | 7/82 | 9/83 | 599 |
| IL | Belvidere Municipal Landfill | Belvidere | 12/82 | 9/83 | 701 |
| IL | Byron Salvage Yard | Byron | 12/82 | 9/83 | 542 |
| IL | Cross Brothers Pail (Pembroke) | Pembroke Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 331 |
| IL | Galesburg/Koppers Co. | Galesburg | 12/82 | 9/83 | 509 |
| IL | H.O.D. Landfill | Antioch | 9/85 | | Gr 3 |
| IL | Johns-Manville Corp. | Waukegan | 12/82 | 9/83 | 403 |
| IL | Joliet Army Ammu Plant (LAP Area) | Joliet | 4/85 | | Gr 10F |
| IL | Joliet Army Ammu Plant (Mfg Area) | Joliet | 10/84 | | Gr 12F |
| IL | Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek) | DuPage County | 10/84 | | Gr 8 |
| IL | Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park) | West Chicago | 10/84 | | Gr 8 |
| IL | Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas) | W Chic/DuPage Cnty | 10/84 | | Gr 9 |
| IL | Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treat Plant) | West Chicago | 10/84 | | Gr 10 |
| IL | LaSalle Electric Utilities | LaSalle | 12/82 | 9/83 | 330 |
| IL | NL Industries/Taracorp Lead Smelt | Granite City | 10/84 | 6/86 | 408 |
| IL | Outboard Marine Corp. * | Waukegan | 10/81 | 9/83 | 86 |
| IL | Pagel's Pit | Rockford | 10/84 | 6/86 | 239 |
| IL | Petersen Sand & Gravel | Libertyville | 10/84 | 6/86 | 397 |
| IL | Sangamo/Crab Orchard NWR (USDOI) | Carterville | 10/84 | | Gr 6F |
| IL | Savanna Army Depot Activity | Savanna | 10/84 | | Gr 7F |
| IL | Sheffield (U.S. Ecology, Inc.) | Sheffield | 10/84 | | Gr 14 |
| IL | Tri-County Lf/Waste Mgmt Illinois | South Elgin | 6/86 | | Gr 6 |
| IL | Velsicol Chemical (Illinois) | Marshall | 12/82 | 9/83 | 190 |
| IL | Wauconda Sand & Gravel | Wauconda | 7/82 | 9/83 | 127 |
| IN | American Chemical Service, Inc. | Griffith | 9/83 | 9/84 | 504 |
| IN | Bennett Stone Quarry | Bloomington | 9/83 | 9/84 | 583 |
| IN | Columbus Old Municipal Lndfll #1 | Columbus | 9/85 | 6/86 | 250 |
| IN | Douglass Road/Uniroyal, Inc., Lf | Mishawaka | 6/86 | | Gr 7 |
| IN | Envirochem Corp. | Zionsville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 230 |
| IN | Firestone Industrial Products Co. | Noblesville | 9/85 | | Gr 14 |
| IN | Fisher-Calo | LaPorte | 12/82 | 9/83 | 142 |
| IN | Fort Wayne Reduction Dump | Fort Wayne | 10/84 | 6/86 | 305 |
| IN | International Minerals (E. Plant) | Terre Haute | 10/84 | 6/86 | 68 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN | Lake Sandy Jo (M&M Landfill) | Gary | 12/82 | 9/83 | 402 |
| IN | Lemon Lane Landfill | Bloomington | 12/82 | 9/83 | 677 |
| IN | Main Street Well Field | Elkhart | 12/82 | 9/83 | 301 |
| IN | Marion (Bragg) Dump | Marion | 12/82 | 9/83 | 494 |
| IN | MIDCO I | Gary | 12/82 | 9/83 | 231 |
| IN | MIDCO II | Gary | 10/84 | 6/86 | 661 |
| IN | Neal's Dump (Spencer) | Spencer | 10/84 | 6/86 | 456 |
| IN | Neal's Landfill (Bloomington) | Bloomington | 10/81 | 9/83 | 290 |
| IN | Ninth Avenue Dump | Gary | 12/82 | 9/83 | 361 |
| IN | Northside Sanitary Landfill, Inc | Zionsville | 9/83 | 9/84 | 237 |
| IN | Poer Farm | Hancock County | 9/83 | 9/84 | 431 |
| IN | Prestolite Battery Division | Vincennes | 9/85 | | Gr 9 |
| IN | Reilly Tar (Indianapolis Plant) | Indianapolis | 9/83 | 9/84 | 536 |
| IN | Seymour Recycling Corp. * | Seymour | 10/81 | 9/83 | 57 |
| IN | Southside Sanitary Landfill | Indianapolis | 6/86 | | Gr 10 |
| IN | Tri-State Plating | Columbus | 9/85 | 6/86 | 678 |
| IN | Waste, Inc., Landfill | Michigan City | 4/85 | | Gr 4 |
| IN | Wayne Waste Oil | Columbia City | 12/82 | 9/83 | 310 |
| IN | Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc. | Lebanon | 12/82 | 9/83 | 623 |
| KS | Arkansas City Dump * | Arkansas City | 10/81 | 9/83 | 100 |
| KS | Big River Sand Co. | Wichita | 10/84 | 6/86 | 582 |
| KS | Cherokee County | Cherokee County | 12/82 | 9/83 | 56 |
| KS | Doepke Disposal (Holliday) | Johnson County | 12/82 | 9/83 | 206 |
| KS | Johns' Sludge Pond | Wichita | 12/82 | 9/83 | 464 |
| KS | National Industrial Environ Serv | Furley | 10/84 | | Gr 8 |
| KS | Strother Field Industrial Park | Cowley County | 10/84 | 6/86 | 564 |
| KY | A.L. Taylor (Valley of Drums) * | Brooks | 10/81 | 9/83 | 96 |
| KY | Airco | Calvert City | 12/82 | 9/84 | 570 |
| KY | B.F. Goodrich | Calvert City | 12/82 | 9/83 | 575 |
| KY | Distler Brickyard | West Point | 12/82 | 9/83 | 260 |
| KY | Distler Farm | Jefferson County | 7/82 | 9/83 | 517 |
| KY | Howe Valley Landfill | Howe Valley | 6/86 | | Gr 9 |
| KY | Lee's Lane Landfill | Louisville | 7/82 | 9/83 | 382 |
| KY | Maxey Flats Nuclear Disposal | Hillsboro | 10/84 | 6/86 | 612 |
| KY | Newport Dump | Newport | 12/82 | 9/83 | 427 |
| KY | Smith's Farm | Brooks | 10/84 | 6/86 | 580 |
| LA | Bayou Bonfouca | Slidell | 12/82 | 9/83 | 667 |
| LA | Bayou Sorrell Site | Bayou Sorrell | 7/82 | 9/84 | 513 |
| LA | Cleve Reber | Sorrento | 12/82 | 9/83 | 189 |
| LA | Combustion, Inc. | Denham Springs | 6/86 | | Gr 11 |
| LA | Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant | Doyline | 10/84 | | Gr 14F |
| LA | Old Inger Oil Refinery * | Darrow | 7/82 | 9/83 | 81 |
| LA | Petro-Processors | Scotlandville | 9/83 | 9/84 | 339 |
| MA | Baird & McGuire | Holbrook | 12/82 | 9/83 | 14 |
| MA | Cannon Engineering Corp. (CEC) | Bridgewater | 12/82 | 9/83 | 372 |
| MA | Charles-George Reclamation Lndfll | Tyngsborough | 10/81 | 9/83 | 209 |
| MA | Groveland Wells | Groveland | 12/82 | 9/83 | 349 |
| MA | Haverhill Municipal Landfill | Haverhill | 10/84 | 6/86 | 654 |
| MA | Hocomonco Pond | Westborough | 12/82 | 9/83 | 259 |
| MA | Industri-Plex | Woburn | 10/81 | 9/83 | 5 |
| MA | Iron Horse Park | Billerica | 9/83 | 9/84 | 288 |
| MA | New Bedford Site * | New Bedford | 7/82 | 9/83 | 80 |
| MA | Norwood PCBs | Norwood | 10/84 | 6/86 | 674 |
| MA | Nyanza Chemical Waste Dump | Ashland | 10/81 | 9/83 | 11 |
| MA | Plymouth Harbor/Cannon Engnrng | Plymouth | 12/82 | 9/83 | 105 |
| MA | PSC Resources | Palmer | 12/82 | 9/83 | 392 |
| MA | Re-Solve, Inc. | Dartmouth | 10/81 | 9/83 | 198 |
| MA | Rose Disposal Pit | Lanesboro | 10/84 | 6/86 | 573 |
| MA | Salem Acres | Salem | 10/84 | 6/86 | 505 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MA | Shpack Landfill | Norton/Attleboro | 10/84 | 6/86 | 672 |
| MA | Silresim Chemical Corp. | Lowell | 7/82 | 9/83 | 293 |
| MA | Sullivan's Ledge | New Bedford | 9/83 | 9/84 | 579 |
| MA | W. R. Grace & Co. (Acton Plant) | Acton | 12/82 | 9/83 | 38 |
| MA | Wells G&H | Woburn | 12/82 | 9/83 | 294 |
| MD | Aber Prov Ground-Michaelsville Lf | Aberdeen | 4/85 | | Gr 13F |
| MD | Aberdeen Proving Ground-Edgewood | Edgewood | 4/85 | | Gr 3F |
| MD | Kane & Lombard Street Drums | Baltimore | 10/84 | 6/86 | 662 |
| MD | Limestone Road | Cumberland | 12/82 | 9/83 | 648 |
| MD | Mid-Atlantic Wood Preservers, Inc | Harmans | 10/84 | 6/86 | 311 |
| MD | Middletown Road Dump | Annapolis | 12/82 | 9/83 | 675 |
| MD | Sand, Gravel & Stone | Elkton | 12/82 | 9/83 | 343 |
| MD | Southern Maryland Wood Treating | Hollywood | 10/84 | 6/86 | 527 |
| ME | Brunswick Naval Air Station | Brunswick | 10/84 | | Gr 6F |
| ME | McKin Co. | Gray | 12/82 | 9/83 | 33 |
| ME | O'Connor Co. | Augusta | 12/82 | 9/83 | 607 |
| ME | Pinette's Salvage Yard | Washburn | 12/82 | 9/83 | 537 |
| ME | Saco Tannery Waste Pits | Saco | 12/82 | 9/83 | 284 |
| ME | Union Chemical Co., Inc. | South Hope | 4/85 | | Gr 13 |
| ME | Winthrop Landfill | Winthrop | 10/81 | 9/83 | 472 |
| MI | American Anodco, Inc. | Ionia | 6/86 | | Gr 4 |
| MI | Anderson Development Co. | Adrian | 12/82 | 9/83 | 633 |
| MI | Auto Ion Chemicals, Inc. | Kalamazoo | 12/82 | 9/83 | 594 |
| MI | Avenue "E" Ground Water Contamin | Traverse City | 10/84 | 6/86 | 625 |
| MI | Berlin & Farro | Swartz Creek | 7/82 | 9/83 | 13 |
| MI | Burrows Sanitation | Hartford | 9/83 | 9/84 | 644 |
| MI | Butterworth #2 Landfill | Grand Rapids | 12/82 | 9/83 | 167 |
| MI | Cemetery Dump | Rose Center | 12/82 | 9/83 | 532 |
| MI | Charlevoix Municipal Well | Charlevoix | 12/82 | 9/83 | 412 |
| MI | Chem Central | Wyoming Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 404 |
| MI | Clare Water Supply | Clare | 12/82 | 9/84 | 398 |
| MI | Cliff/Dow Dump | Marquette | 12/82 | 9/83 | 521 |
| MI | Duell & Gardner Landfill | Dalton Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 514 |
| MI | E.I. Du Pont (Montague Plant) | Montague | 10/84 | | Gr 9 |
| MI | Electrovoice | Buchanan | 12/82 | 9/84 | 491 |
| MI | Folkertsma Refuse | Grand Rapids | 6/86 | | Gr 12 |
| MI | Forest Waste Products | Otisville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 393 |
| MI | G&H Landfill | Utica | 7/82 | 9/83 | 180 |
| MI | Grand Traverse Overall Supply Co. | Greilickville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 484 |
| MI | Gratiot County Landfill * | St. Louis | 10/81 | 9/83 | 78 |
| MI | H. Brown Co., Inc. | Grand Rapids | 4/85 | 6/86 | 373 |
| MI | Hedblum Industries | Oscoda | 12/82 | 9/83 | 434 |
| MI | Hooker (Montague Plant) | Montague | 9/85 | | Gr 11 |
| MI | Ionia City Landfill | Ionia | 12/82 | 9/83 | 619 |
| MI | J & L Landfill | Rochester Hills | 6/86 | | Gr 9 |
| MI | K&L Avenue Landfill | Oshtemo Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 409 |
| MI | Kent City Mobile Home Park | Kent City | 9/85 | | Gr 12 |
| MI | Kentwood Landfill | Kentwood | 12/82 | 9/83 | 490 |
| MI | Kysor Industrial Corp. | Cadillac | 9/85 | | Gr 11 |
| MI | Lacks Industries, Inc. | Grand Rapids | 10/84 | | Gr 11 |
| MI | Liquid Disposal, Inc. | Utica | 7/82 | 9/83 | 24 |
| MI | Mason County Landfill | Pere Marquette Twp | 12/82 | 9/83 | 531 |
| MI | McGraw Edison Corp. | Albion | 12/82 | 9/83 | 568 |
| MI | Metamora Landfill | Metamora | 9/83 | 9/84 | 485 |
| MI | Michigan Disposal (Cork St Lf) | Kalamazoo | 10/84 | | Gr 9 |
| MI | Motor Wheel, Inc. | Lansing | 10/84 | 6/86 | 184 |
| MI | North Bronson Industrial Area | Bronson | 10/84 | 6/86 | 543 |
| MI | Northernaire Plating | Cadillac | 7/82 | 9/83 | 59 |
| MI | Novaco Industries | Temperance | 12/82 | 9/83 | 405 |
| MI | Organic Chemicals, Inc. | Grandville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 576 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MI | Ossineke Ground Water Contam | Ossineke | 12/82 | 9/83 | 550 |
| MI | Ott/Story/Cordova | Dalton Township | 7/82 | 9/83 | 130 |
| MI | Packaging Corp. of America | Filer City | 12/82 | 9/83 | 148 |
| MI | Petoskey Municipal Well Field | Petoskey | 12/82 | 9/83 | 297 |
| MI | Rasmussen's Dump | Green Oak Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 609 |
| MI | Rockwell International (Allegan) | Allegan | 4/85 | | Gr 3 |
| MI | Rose Township Dump | Rose Township | 7/82 | 9/83 | 161 |
| MI | Roto-Finish Co., Inc. | Kalamazoo | 10/84 | 6/86 | 352 |
| MI | SCA Independent Landfill | Muskegon Heights | 12/82 | 9/83 | 511 |
| MI | Shiawassee River | Howell | 12/82 | 9/83 | 634 |
| MI | South Macomb Disposal (Lf 9 & 9A) | Macomb Township | 10/84 | 6/86 | 555 |
| MI | Southwest Ottawa County Landfill | Park Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 378 |
| MI | Sparta Landfill | Sparta Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 598 |
| MI | Spartan Chemical Co. | Wyoming | 12/82 | 9/83 | 344 |
| MI | Spiegelberg Landfill | Green Oak Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 120 |
| MI | Springfield Township Dump | Davisburg | 12/82 | 9/83 | 144 |
| MI | Sturgis Municipal Wells | Sturgis | 9/83 | 9/84 | 317 |
| MI | Tar Lake | Mancelona Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 191 |
| MI | Thermo-Chem, Inc. | Muskegon | 10/84 | 6/86 | 131 |
| MI | Torch Lake | Houghton County | 10/84 | 6/86 | 223 |
| MI | U.S. Aviex | Howard Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 556 |
| MI | Velsicol Chemical (Michigan) | St. Louis | 12/82 | 9/83 | 137 |
| MI | Verona Well Field | Battle Creek | 7/82 | 9/83 | 218 |
| MI | Wash King Laundry | Pleasant Plains Twp | 12/82 | 9/83 | 367 |
| MI | Waste Management-Mich (Holland) | Holland | 10/84 | 6/86 | 439 |
| MI | Whitehall Municipal Wells | Whitehall | 12/82 | 9/84 | 486 |
| MN | Adrian Municipal Well Field | Adrian | 10/84 | 6/86 | 562 |
| MN | Agate Lake Scrapyard | Fairview Township | 10/84 | 6/86 | 670 |
| MN | Arrowhead Refinery Co. | Hermantown | 9/83 | 9/84 | 273 |
| MN | Boise Cascade/Onan/Medtronics | Fridley | 9/83 | 9/84 | 172 |
| MN | Burlington Northern (Brainerd) | Brainerd/Baxter | 7/82 | 9/83 | 222 |
| MN | East Bethel Demolition Landfill | East Bethel Township | 9/85 | 6/86 | 696 |
| MN | FMC Corp. (Fridley Plant) | Fridley | 7/82 | 9/83 | 17 |
| MN | Freeway Sanitary Landfill | Burnsville | 9/85 | 6/86 | 241 |
| MN | General Mills/Henkel Corp. | Minneapolis | 9/83 | 9/84 | 461 |
| MN | Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Co. | Brooklyn Center | 9/83 | 9/84 | 268 |
| MN | Koch Refining Co./N-Ren Corp. | Pine Bend | 10/84 | 6/86 | 622 |
| MN | Koppers Coke | St. Paul | 10/81 | 9/83 | 104 |
| MN | Kummer Sanitary Landfill | Bemidji | 10/84 | 6/86 | 478 |
| MN | Kurt Manufacturing Co. | Fridley | 10/84 | 6/86 | 618 |
| MN | LaGrand Sanitary Landfill | LaGrand Township | 6/86 | | Gr 9 |
| MN | Lehillier/Mankato Site | Lehillier/Mankato | 7/82 | 9/83 | 302 |
| MN | Long Prairie Ground Water Contam | Long Prairie | 10/84 | 6/86 | 602 |
| MN | MacGillis & Gibbs/Bell Lumber | New Brighton | 9/83 | 9/84 | 195 |
| MN | New Brighton/Arden Hills | New Brighton | 7/82 | 9/83 | 39 |
| MN | NL Industries/Taracorp/Golden | St. Louis Park | 10/81 | 9/83 | 369 |
| MN | Nutting Truck & Caster Co. | Faribault | 9/83 | 9/84 | 422 |
| MN | Oak Grove Sanitary Landfill | Oak Grove Township | 10/84 | 6/86 | 278 |
| MN | Oakdale Dump | Oakdale | 10/81 | 9/83 | 77 |
| MN | Olmsted County Sanitary Landfill | Oronoco | 10/84 | 6/86 | 353 |
| MN | Perham Arsenic Site | Perham | 9/83 | 9/84 | 411 |
| MN | Pine Bend Sanitary Landfill | Dakota County | 10/84 | 6/86 | 140 |
| MN | Reilly Tar (St. Louis Park Plant) * | St. Louis Park | 10/81 | 9/83 | 43 |
| MN | South Andover Site | Andover | 10/81 | 9/83 | 487 |
| MN | St. Augusta SLF/St. Cloud Dump | St. Augusta Township | 9/85 | | Gr 11 |
| MN | St. Louis River Site | St. Louis County | 9/83 | 9/84 | 593 |
| MN | St. Regis Paper Co. | Cass Lake | 9/83 | 9/84 | 133 |
| MN | U of Minnesota Rosemount Res Cent | Rosemount | 10/84 | 6/86 | 240 |
| MN | Union Scrap | Minneapolis | 9/83 | 9/84 | 298 |
| MN | Waite Park Wells | Waite Park | 9/85 | 6/86 | 603 |
| MN | Washington County Landfill | Lake Elmo | 9/83 | 9/84 | 318 |
| MN | Waste Disposal Engineering | Andover | 7/82 | 9/83 | 162 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MN | Whittaker Corp. | Minneapolis | 9/83 | 9/84 | 368 |
| MN | Windom Dump | Windom | 10/84 | 6/86 | 406 |
| MO | Bee Cee Manufacturing Co. | Malden | 10/84 | 6/86 | 702 |
| MO | Conservation Chemical Co. | Kansas City | 4/85 | | Gr 14 |
| MO | Ellisville Site * | Ellisville | 10/81 | 9/83 | 90 |
| MO | Findett Corp. | St. Charles | 10/84 | | Gr 9 |
| MO | Fulbright Landfill | Springfield | 10/81 | 9/83 | 355 |
| MO | Lake City Army Plant (NW Lagoon) | Independence | 10/84 | | Gr 12F |
| MO | Lee Chemical | Liberty | 10/84 | 6/86 | 219 |
| MO | Minker/Stout/Romaine Creek | Imperial | 12/82 | 9/83 | 447 |
| MO | North-U Drive Well Contamination | Springfield | 10/84 | 6/86 | 688 |
| MO | Quail Run Mobile Manor | Gray Summit | 9/83 | | Gr 15 |
| MO | Quality Plating | Sikeston | 10/84 | 6/86 | 354 |
| MO | Shenandoah Stables | Moscow Mills | 12/82 | 9/83 | 663 |
| MO | Solid State Circuits, Inc. | Republic | 10/84 | 6/86 | 419 |
| MO | Syntex Facility | Verona | 12/82 | 9/83 | 271 |
| MO | Times Beach Site | Times Beach | 3/83 | 9/83 | 366 |
| MO | Valley Park TCE | Valley Park | 4/85 | 6/86 | 481 |
| MO | Weldon Spring Quarry | St.Charles County | 10/84 | | Gr 2F |
| MS | Flowood Site * | Flowood | 9/83 | 9/84 | 98 |
| MS | Newsom Brothers/Old Reichhold | Columbia | 10/84 | 6/86 | 245 |
| MT | Anaconda Co. Smelter | Anaconda | 12/82 | 9/83 | 47 |
| MT | Burlington Northern(Somers Plant) | Somers | 10/84 | | Gr 9 |
| MT | East Helena Site | East Helena | 9/83 | 9/84 | 29 |
| MT | Idaho Pole Co. | Bozeman | 10/84 | 6/86 | 401 |
| MT | Libby Ground Water Contamination | Libby | 12/82 | 9/83 | 426 |
| MT | Milltown Reservoir Sediments | Milltown | 12/82 | 9/83 | 272 |
| MT | Montana Pole and Treating | Butte | 6/86 | | Gr 12 |
| MT | Mouat Industries | Columbus | 10/84 | 6/86 | 613 |
| MT | Silver Bow Creek | Sil Bow/Deer Lodge | 12/82 | 9/83 | 20 |
| NC | Bypass 601 Ground Water Contamin | Concord | 10/84 | 6/86 | 418 |
| NC | Cape Fear Wood Preserving | Fayetteville | 6/86 | | Gr 11 |
| NC | Celanese(Shelby Fiber Operations) | Shelby | 10/84 | 6/86 | 181 |
| NC | Chemtronics, Inc. | Swannanoa | 12/82 | 9/83 | 660 |
| NC | Jadco-Hughes Facility | Belmont | 10/84 | 6/86 | 332 |
| NC | Martin Marietta, Sodyeco, Inc. | Charlotte | 12/82 | 9/83 | 146 |
| NC | National Starch & Chemical Corp. | Salisbury | 4/85 | | Gr 13 |
| NC | NC State U (Lot 86, Farm Unit #1) | Raleigh | 10/84 | 6/86 | 193 |
| ND | Arsenic Trioxide Site * | Southeastern ND | 10/81 | 9/83 | 91 |
| NE | Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant | Hall County | 10/84 | | Gr 4F |
| NE | Hastings Ground Water Contamin | Hastings | 10/84 | 6/86 | 321 |
| NE | Lindsay Manufacturing Co. | Lindsay | 10/84 | | Gr 4 |
| NE | Monroe Auto Equipment Co. | Cozad | 9/85 | | Gr 2 |
| NE | Waverly Ground Water Contamin | Waverly | 10/84 | 6/86 | 420 |
| NH | Auburn Road Landfill | Londonderry | 12/82 | 9/83 | 459 |
| NH | Coakley Landfill | North Hampton | 10/84 | 6/86 | 680 |
| NH | Dover Municipal Landfill | Dover | 12/82 | 9/83 | 442 |
| NH | Kearsarge Metallurgical Corp. | Conway | 9/83 | 9/84 | 395 |
| NH | Keefe Environmental Services | Epping | 10/81 | 9/83 | 19 |
| NH | Mottolo Pig Farm | Raymond | 4/85 | | Gr 8 |
| NH | Ottati & Goss/Kingston Steel Drum | Kingston | 10/81 | 9/83 | 129 |
| NH | Savage Municipal Water Supply | Milford | 9/83 | 9/84 | 430 |
| NH | Somersworth Sanitary Landfill | Somersworth | 12/82 | 9/83 | 16 |
| NH | South Municipal Water Supply Well | Peterborough | 9/83 | 9/84 | 471 |
| NH | Sylvester * | Nashua | 10/81 | 9/83 | 23 |
| NH | Tibbets Road | Barrington | 4/85 | 6/86 | 342 |
| NH | Tinkham Garage | Londonderry | 12/82 | 9/83 | 281 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NJ | A. O. Polymer | Sparta Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 683 |
| NJ | American Cyanamid Co. | Bound Brook | 12/82 | 9/83 | 168 |
| NJ | Asbestos Dump | Millington | 12/82 | 9/83 | 381 |
| NJ | Beachwood/Berkley Wells | Berkley Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 314 |
| NJ | Bog Creek Farm | Howell Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 283 |
| NJ | Brick Township Landfill | Brick Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 58 |
| NJ | Bridgeport Rental & Oil Services | Bridgeport | 10/81 | 9/83 | 35 |
| NJ | Burnt Fly Bog | Marlboro Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 42 |
| NJ | Caldwell Trucking Co. | Fairfield | 12/82 | 9/83 | 51 |
| NJ | Chemical Control | Elizabeth | 10/81 | 9/83 | 215 |
| NJ | Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. | Bridgeport | 9/83 | 9/84 | 204 |
| NJ | Chemsol, Inc. | Piscataway | 12/82 | 9/83 | 295 |
| NJ | Ciba-Geigy Corp. | Toms River | 12/82 | 9/83 | 166 |
| NJ | Cinnaminson Ground Water Contamin | Cinnaminson Township | 10/84 | 6/86 | 415 |
| NJ | Combe Fill North Landfill | Mount Olive Twp | 12/82 | 9/83 | 197 |
| NJ | Combe Fill South Landfill | Chester Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 251 |
| NJ | Cooper Road | Voorhees Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 446 |
| NJ | CPS/Madison Industries | Old Bridge Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 10 |
| NJ | D'Imperio Property | Hamilton Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 76 |
| NJ | Dayco Corp./L.E Carpenter Co. | Wharton Borough | 4/85 | | Gr 4 |
| NJ | De Rewal Chemical Co. | Kingwood Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 467 |
| NJ | Delilah Road | Egg Harbor Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 175 |
| NJ | Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Co. | Bayville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 359 |
| NJ | Diamond Alkali Co. | Newark | 9/83 | 9/84 | 488 |
| NJ | Dover Municipal Well 4 | Dover Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 685 |
| NJ | Ellis Property | Evesham Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 516 |
| NJ | Evor Phillips Leasing | Old Bridge Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 451 |
| NJ | Ewan Property | Shamong Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 170 |
| NJ | Fair Lawn Well Field | Fair Lawn | 12/82 | 9/83 | 300 |
| NJ | Florence Land Recontouring Lndfll | Florence Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 207 |
| NJ | Fort Dix (Landfill Site) | Wrightstown | 10/84 | | Gr 9F |
| NJ | Fried Industries | East Brunswick Twp | 10/84 | 6/86 | 565 |
| NJ | GEMS Landfill | Gloucester Township | 7/82 | 9/83 | 12 |
| NJ | Glen Ridge Radium Site | Glen Ridge | 10/84 | 2/85 | 177 |
| NJ | Goose Farm | Plumstead Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 199 |
| NJ | Helen Kramer Landfill | Mantua Township | 7/82 | 9/83 | 4 |
| NJ | Hercules, Inc. (Gibbstown Plant) | Gibbstown | 12/82 | 9/83 | 360 |
| NJ | Hopkins Farm | Plumstead Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 533 |
| NJ | Imperial Oil/Champion Chemicals | Morganville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 545 |
| NJ | Jackson Township Landfill | Jackson Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 407 |
| NJ | JIS Landfill | Jamesburg/S. Brnswck | 12/82 | 9/83 | 252 |
| NJ | Kin-Buc Landfill | Edison Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 164 |
| NJ | King of Prussia | Winslow Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 210 |
| NJ | Krysowaty Farm | Hillsborough | 7/82 | 9/83 | 103 |
| NJ | Landfill & Development Co. | Mount Holly | 9/83 | 9/84 | 558 |
| NJ | Lang Property | Pemberton Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 185 |
| NJ | Lipari Landfill | Pitman | 10/81 | 9/83 | 1 |
| NJ | Lodi Municipal Well | Lodi | 10/84 | | Gr 12 |
| NJ | Lone Pine Landfill | Freehold Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 15 |
| NJ | M&T Delisa Landfill | Asbury Park | 12/82 | 9/83 | 586 |
| NJ | Mannheim Avenue Dump | Galloway Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 455 |
| NJ | Matlack, Inc. | Woolwich Township | 9/85 | | Gr 11 |
| NJ | Maywood Chemical Co. | Maywood/Rochelle Pk | 12/82 | 9/83 | 157 |
| NJ | Metaltec/Aerosystems | Franklin Borough | 12/82 | 9/83 | 182 |
| NJ | Monitor Devices/Intercircuits Inc | Wall Township | 4/85 | 6/86 | 333 |
| NJ | Monroe Township Landfill | Monroe Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 308 |
| NJ | Montclair/West Orange Radium Site | Montclair/W Orange | 10/84 | 2/85 | 178 |
| NJ | Montgomery Township Housing Dev | Montgomery Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 413 |
| NJ | Myers Property | Franklin Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 546 |
| NJ | Nascolite Corp. | Millville | 9/83 | 9/84 | 158 |
| NJ | Naval Air Engineering Center | Lakehurst | 9/85 | | Gr 4F |
| NJ | Naval Weapons Stat Earle (Site A) | Colts Neck | 10/84 | | Gr 9F |
| NJ | NL Industries | Pedricktown | 12/82 | 9/83 | 132 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NJ | Pepe Field | Boonton | 12/82 | 9/83 | 547 |
| NJ | Pijak Farm | Plumstead Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 276 |
| NJ | PJP Landfill | Jersey City | 12/82 | 9/83 | 698 |
| NJ | Pomona Oaks Residential Wells | Galloway Township | 10/84 | 6/86 | 600 |
| NJ | Price Landfill * | Pleasantville | 10/81 | 9/83 | 6 |
| NJ | Radiation Technology, Inc. | Rockaway Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 299 |
| NJ | Reich Farms | Pleasant Plains | 12/82 | 9/83 | 122 |
| NJ | Renora, Inc. | Edison Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 358 |
| NJ | Ringwood Mines/Landfill | Ringwood Borough | 12/82 | 9/83 | 134 |
| NJ | Rockaway Borough Well Field | Rockaway Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 309 |
| NJ | Rockaway Township Wells | Rockaway | 12/82 | 9/83 | 686 |
| NJ | Rocky Hill Municipal Well | Rocky Hill Borough | 12/82 | 9/83 | 414 |
| NJ | Roebling Steel Co. | Florence | 12/82 | 9/83 | 345 |
| NJ | Sayreville Landfill | Sayreville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 441 |
| NJ | Scientific Chemical Processing | Carlstadt | 12/82 | 9/83 | 74 |
| NJ | Sharkey Landfill | Parsippany/Troy Hls | 12/82 | 9/83 | 187 |
| NJ | Shieldalloy Corp. | Newfield Borough | 9/83 | 9/84 | 46 |
| NJ | South Brunswick Landfill | South Brunswick | 12/82 | 9/83 | 124 |
| NJ | Spence Farm | Plumstead Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 243 |
| NJ | Swope Oil & Chemical Co. | Pennsauken | 7/82 | 9/83 | 469 |
| NJ | Syncon Resins | South Kearny | 7/82 | 9/83 | 277 |
| NJ | Tabernacle Drum Dump | Tabernacle Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 445 |
| NJ | U.S. Radium Corp. | Orange | 12/82 | 9/83 | 423 |
| NJ | Universal Oil Products(Chem Div) | East Rutherford | 12/82 | 9/83 | 108 |
| NJ | Upper Deerfield Township San Lndf | Upper Deerfield Twp | 9/83 | 9/84 | 559 |
| NJ | Ventron/Velsicol | Wood Ridge Borough | 9/83 | 9/84 | 153 |
| NJ | Vineland Chemical Co., Inc. | Vineland | 9/83 | 9/84 | 41 |
| NJ | Vineland State School | Vineland | 12/82 | 9/83 | 348 |
| NJ | W. R. Grace & Co. (Wayne Plant) | Wayne Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 214 |
| NJ | Waldick Aerospace Devices, Inc. | Wall Township | 10/84 | 6/86 | 258 |
| NJ | Williams Property | Swainton | 12/82 | 9/83 | 357 |
| NJ | Wilson Farm | Plumstead Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 539 |
| NJ | Woodland Route 532 Dump | Woodland Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 503 |
| NJ | Woodland Route 72 Dump | Woodland Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 627 |
| NM | AT & SF (Clovis) | Clovis | 10/81 | 9/83 | 563 |
| NM | Homestake Mining Co. | Milan | 10/81 | 9/83 | 528 |
| NM | South Valley * | Albuquerque | 7/82 | 9/83 | 87 |
| NM | United Nuclear Corp. | Church Rock | 10/81 | 9/83 | 651 |
| NY | American Thermostat Co. | South Cairo | 12/82 | 9/83 | 566 |
| NY | Anchor Chemicals | Hicksville | 10/84 | 6/86 | 438 |
| NY | Applied Environmental Services | Glenwood Landing | 10/84 | 6/86 | 340 |
| NY | Batavia Landfill | Batavia | 10/81 | 9/83 | 171 |
| NY | BEC Trucking | Town of Vestal | 10/84 | 6/86 | 642 |
| NY | BioClinical Laboratories, Inc. | Bohemia | 6/86 | | Gr 10 |
| NY | Brewster Well Field | Putnam County | 12/82 | 9/83 | 416 |
| NY | Byron Barrel & Drum | Byron | 10/84 | 6/86 | 436 |
| NY | Claremont Polychemical | Old Bethpage | 10/84 | 6/86 | 614 |
| NY | Clothier Disposal | Town of Granby | 10/84 | 6/86 | 522 |
| NY | Colesville Municipal Landfill | Town of Colesville | 10/84 | 6/86 | 657 |
| NY | Conklin Dumps | Conklin | 6/86 | | Gr 11 |
| NY | Cortese Landfill | Vil of Narrowsburg | 10/84 | 6/86 | 592 |
| NY | Endicott Village Well Field | Village of Endicott | 10/84 | 6/86 | 477 |
| NY | Facet Enterprises, Inc. | Elmira | 10/81 | 9/83 | 226 |
| NY | FMC Corp. (Dublin Road Landfill) | Town of Shelby | 10/84 | 6/86 | 578 |
| NY | Fulton Terminals | Fulton | 12/82 | 9/83 | 457 |
| NY | GE Moreau | South Glen Falls | 12/82 | 9/83 | 52 |
| NY | General Motors (Cent Foundry Div) | Massena | 9/83 | 9/84 | 350 |
| NY | Genzale Plating Co. | Franklin Square | 6/86 | | Gr 11 |
| NY | Goldisc Recordings, Inc. | Holbrook | 10/84 | 6/86 | 569 |
| NY | Griffiss Air Force Base | Rome | 10/84 | | Gr 11F |
| NY | Haviland Complex | Town of Hyde Park | 10/84 | 6/86 | 561 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NY | Hertel Landfill | Plattekill | 10/84 | 6/86 | 560 |
| NY | Hooker (102nd Street) | Niagara Falls | 12/82 | 9/83 | 649 |
| NY | Hooker (Hyde Park) | Niagara Falls | 12/82 | 9/83 | 510 |
| NY | Hooker (S Area) | Niagara Falls | 12/82 | 9/83 | 150 |
| NY | Hooker Chemical/Ruco Polymer Corp | Hicksville | 10/84 | 6/86 | 337 |
| NY | Hudson River PCBs | Hudson River | 9/83 | 9/84 | 107 |
| NY | Johnstown City Landfill | Town of Johnstown | 10/84 | 6/86 | 192 |
| NY | Katonah Municipal Well | Town of Bedford | 10/84 | 6/86 | 492 |
| NY | Kenmark Textile Corp. | Farmingdale | 10/84 | 6/86 | 610 |
| NY | Kentucky Avenue Well Field | Horseheads | 7/82 | 9/83 | 379 |
| NY | Liberty Industrial Finishing | Farmingdale | 10/84 | 6/86 | 163 |
| NY | Love Canal | Niagara Falls | 10/81 | 9/83 | 139 |
| NY | Ludlow Sand & Gravel | Clayville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 443 |
| NY | Malta Rocket Fuel Area | Malta | 6/86 | | Gr 12 |
| NY | Marathon Battery Corp. | Cold Springs | 10/81 | 9/83 | 656 |
| NY | Mercury Refining, Inc. | Colonie | 12/82 | 9/83 | 264 |
| NY | Nepera Chemical Co., Inc. | Maybrook | 10/84 | 6/86 | 374 |
| NY | Niagara County Refuse | Wheatfield | 10/81 | 9/83 | 375 |
| NY | North Sea Municipal Landfill | North Sea | 10/84 | 6/86 | 552 |
| NY | Old Bethpage Landfill | Oyster Bay | 10/81 | 9/83 | 44 |
| NY | Olean Well Field | Olean | 10/81 | 9/83 | 266 |
| NY | Pasley Solvents & Chemicals, Inc. | Hempstead | 10/84 | 6/86 | 380 |
| NY | Pollution Abatement Services * | Oswego | 10/81 | 9/83 | 7 |
| NY | Port Washington Landfill | Port Washington | 12/82 | 9/83 | 249 |
| NY | Preferred Plating Corp. | Farmingdale | 10/84 | 6/86 | 500 |
| NY | Ramapo Landfill | Ramapo | 12/82 | 9/83 | 261 |
| NY | Richardson Hill Road Lndfll/Pond | Sidney Center | 6/86 | | Gr 11 |
| NY | Robintech, Inc./National Pipe Co. | Town of Vestal | 10/84 | 6/86 | 641 |
| NY | Rowe Industries Ground Water Cont | Noyack/Sag Harbor | 6/86 | | Gr 13 |
| NY | Sarney Farm | Amenia | 10/84 | 6/86 | 572 |
| NY | Sinclair Refinery | Wellsville | 7/82 | 9/83 | 118 |
| NY | SMS Instruments, Inc. | Deer Park | 10/84 | 6/86 | 433 |
| NY | Solvent Savers | Lincklaen | 12/82 | 9/83 | 507 |
| NY | Suffern Village Well Field | Village of Suffern | 10/84 | 6/86 | 476 |
| NY | Syosset Landfill | Oyster Bay | 12/82 | 9/83 | 114 |
| NY | Tronic Plating Co., Inc. | Farmingdale | 10/84 | 6/86 | 253 |
| NY | Vestal Water Supply Well 1-1 | Vestal | 12/82 | 9/83 | 417 |
| NY | Vestal Water Supply Well 4-2 | Vestal | 12/82 | 9/83 | 315 |
| NY | Volney Municipal Landfill | Town of Volney | 10/84 | 6/86 | 577 |
| NY | Warwick Landfill | Warwick | 9/85 | | Gr 14 |
| NY | Wide Beach Development | Brant | 12/82 | 9/83 | 72 |
| NY | York Oil Co. | Moira | 7/82 | 9/83 | 201 |
| OH | Allied Chemical & Ironton Coke | Ironton | 12/82 | 9/83 | 217 |
| OH | Alsco Anaconda | Gnadenhutten | 10/84 | 6/86 | 287 |
| OH | Arcanum Iron & Metal | Darke County | 12/82 | 9/83 | 28 |
| OH | Big D Campground | Kingsville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 639 |
| OH | Bowers Landfill | Circleville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 165 |
| OH | Buckeye Reclamation | St. Clairsville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 499 |
| OH | Chem-Dyne * | Hamilton | 10/81 | 9/83 | 82 |
| OH | Coshocton Landfill | Franklin Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 386 |
| OH | E.H. Schilling Landfill | Hamilton Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 520 |
| OH | Fields Brook | Ashtabula | 10/81 | 9/83 | 255 |
| OH | Fultz Landfill | Jackson Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 384 |
| OH | General Electric(Coshocton Plant) | Coshocton | 10/84 | | Gr 2 |
| OH | Industrial Excess Landfill | Uniontown | 10/84 | 6/86 | 159 |
| OH | Laskin/Poplar Oil Co. | Jefferson Township | 7/82 | 9/83 | 462 |
| OH | Miami County Incinerator | Troy | 9/83 | 9/84 | 66 |
| OH | Nease Chemical | Salem | 12/82 | 9/83 | 212 |
| OH | New Lyme Landfill | New Lyme | 12/82 | 9/83 | 626 |
| OH | Old Mill | Rock Creek | 12/82 | 9/83 | 463 |
| OH | Ormet Corp. | Hannibal | 9/85 | | Gr 3 |
| OH | Powell Road Landfill | Dayton | 9/83 | 9/84 | 615 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OH | Pristine, Inc. | Reading | 12/82 | 9/83 | 495 |
| OH | Republic Steel Corp. Quarry | Elyria | 10/84 | 6/86 | 666 |
| OH | Sanitary Landfill Co. (IWD) | Dayton | 10/84 | 6/86 | 479 |
| OH | Skinner Landfill | West Chester | 12/82 | 9/83 | 659 |
| OH | South Point Plant | South Point | 9/83 | 9/84 | 232 |
| OH | Summit National | Deerfield Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 138 |
| OH | TRW, Inc. (Minerva Plant) | Minerva | 6/86 | | Gr 9 |
| OH | United Scrap Lead Co., Inc. | Troy | 9/83 | 9/84 | 54 |
| OH | Van Dale Junkyard | Marietta | 10/84 | 6/86 | 574 |
| OH | Zanesville Well Field | Zanesville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 475 |
| OK | Compass Industries (Avery Drive) | Tulsa | 9/83 | 9/84 | 454 |
| OK | Hardage/Criner | Criner | 10/81 | 9/83 | 160 |
| OK | Sand Springs Petrochemical Cmplx | Sand Springs | 10/84 | 6/86 | 694 |
| OK | Tar Creek (Ottawa County) | Ottawa County | 10/81 | 9/83 | 55 |
| OK | Tinker AFB (Soldier Cr/Bldg 3001) | Oklahoma City | 4/85 | | Gr 7F |
| OR | Gould, Inc. | Portland | 12/82 | 9/83 | 591 |
| OR | Martin-Marietta Aluminum Co. | The Dalles | 10/84 | 6/86 | 274 |
| OR | Teledyne Wah Chang | Albany | 12/82 | 9/83 | 116 |
| OR | Umatilla Army Depot (Lagoons) | Hermiston | 10/84 | | Gr 13F |
| OR | United Chrome Products, Inc. | Corvallis | 9/83 | 9/84 | 632 |
| PA | Ambler Asbestos Piles | Ambler | 10/84 | 6/86 | 523 |
| PA | Bally Ground Water Contamination | Bally Borough | 6/86 | | Gr 9 |
| PA | Bendix Flight Systems Division | Bridgewater Township | 9/85 | | Gr 12 |
| PA | Berks Sand Pit | Longswamp Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 597 |
| PA | Blosenski Landfill | West Caln Township | 12/82 | 9/83 | 645 |
| PA | Brodhead Creek | Stroudsburg | 12/82 | 9/83 | 630 |
| PA | Brown's Battery Breaking | Shoemakersville | 10/84 | 6/86 | 432 |
| PA | Bruin Lagoon | Bruin Borough | 10/81 | 9/83 | 3 |
| PA | Butler Mine Tunnel | Pittston | 6/86 | | Gr 4 |
| PA | C & D Recycling | Foster Township | 9/85 | | Gr 6 |
| PA | Centre County Kepone | State College Boro | 12/82 | 9/83 | 254 |
| PA | Craig Farm Drum | Parker | 12/82 | 9/83 | 699 |
| PA | Croydon TCE | Croydon | 9/85 | 6/86 | 616 |
| PA | CryoChem, Inc. | Worman | 6/86 | | Gr 15 |
| PA | Delta Quarries/Stotler Landfill | Antis/Logan Twps | 6/86 | | Gr 7 |
| PA | Dorney Road Landfill | Upper Macungie Twp | 9/83 | 9/84 | 236 |
| PA | Douglassville Disposal | Douglassville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 102 |
| PA | Drake Chemical | Lock Haven | 7/82 | 9/83 | 394 |
| PA | East Mount Zion | Springettsbury Twp | 9/83 | 9/84 | 346 |
| PA | Eastern Diversified Metals | Hometown | 6/86 | | Gr 13 |
| PA | Fischer & Porter Co. | Warminster | 12/82 | 9/83 | 681 |
| PA | Havertown PCP | Haverford | 12/82 | 9/83 | 399 |
| PA | Hebelka Auto Salvage Yard | Weisenberg Township | 6/86 | | Gr 13 |
| PA | Heleva Landfill | North Whitehall Twp | 12/82 | 9/83 | 169 |
| PA | Henderson Road | Upper Merion Twp | 9/83 | 9/84 | 336 |
| PA | Hranica Landfill | Buffalo Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 145 |
| PA | Hunterstown Road | Straban Township | 10/84 | 6/86 | 196 |
| PA | Industrial Lane | Williams Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 304 |
| PA | Keystone Sanitation Landfill | Union Township | 4/85 | | Gr 12 |
| PA | Kimberton Site | Kimberton Borough | 12/82 | 9/83 | 673 |
| PA | Lackawanna Refuse | Old Forge Borough | 12/82 | 9/83 | 453 |
| PA | Lansdowne Radiation Site | Lansdowne | 4/85 | 9/85 | 703 |
| PA | Letterkenny Army Depot (PDO Area) | Franklin County | 4/85 | | Gr 9F |
| PA | Letterkenny Army Depot (SE Area) | Chambersburg | 10/84 | | Gr 11F |
| PA | Lindane Dump | Harrison Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 151 |
| PA | Lord-Shope Landfill | Girard Township | 10/81 | 9/83 | 388 |
| PA | Malvern TCE | Malvern | 12/82 | 9/83 | 225 |
| PA | McAdoo Associates * | McAdoo Borough | 10/81 | 9/83 | 26 |
| PA | Metal Banks | Philadelphia | 12/82 | 9/83 | 571 |
| PA | Middletown Air Field | Middletown | 10/84 | 6/86 | 468 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PA | Mill Creek Dump | Erie | 9/83 | 9/84 | 176 |
| PA | Modern Sanitation Landfill | Lower Windsor Twp | 10/84 | 6/86 | 541 |
| PA | Moyers Landfill | Eagleville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 428 |
| PA | MW Manufacturing | Valley Township | 10/84 | 6/86 | 228 |
| PA | Naval Air Develop Center(8 Areas) | Warminster Township | 6/86 | | Gr 2F |
| PA | Old City of York Landfill | Seven Valleys | 12/82 | 9/83 | 540 |
| PA | Osborne Landfill | Grove City | 7/82 | 9/83 | 111 |
| PA | Palmerton Zinc Pile | Palmerton | 12/82 | 9/83 | 289 |
| PA | Presque Isle | Erie | 12/82 | 9/83 | 356 |
| PA | Reeser's Landfill | Upper Macungie Twp | 4/85 | | Gr 14 |
| PA | Resin Disposal | Jefferson Borough | 12/82 | 9/83 | 425 |
| PA | Revere Chemical Co. | Nockamixon Township | 9/85 | | Gr 13 |
| PA | Rohm and Haas Co. Landfill | Bristol Township | 4/85 | | Gr 4 |
| PA | Route 940 Drum Dump | Pocono Summit | 9/85 | | Gr 6 |
| PA | Shriver's Corner | Straban Township | 10/84 | 6/86 | 235 |
| PA | Stanley Kessler | King of Prussia | 12/82 | 9/83 | 544 |
| PA | Taylor Borough Dump | Taylor Borough | 9/83 | 9/84 | 635 |
| PA | Tysons Dump | Upper Merion Twp | 9/83 | 9/84 | 25 |
| PA | Voortman Farm | Upper Saucon Twp | 12/82 | 9/83 | 700 |
| PA | Wade (ABM) | Chester | 10/81 | 9/83 | 452 |
| PA | Walsh Landfill | Honeybrook Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 557 |
| PA | Westinghouse Elevator Co. Plant | Gettysburg | 10/84 | 6/86 | 458 |
| PA | Westline Site | Westline | 12/82 | 9/83 | 611 |
| PA | Whitmoyer Laboratories | Jackson Township | 10/84 | 6/86 | 233 |
| PA | York County Solid Waste/Refuse Lf | Hopewell Township | 4/85 | | Gr 7 |
| PR | Barceloneta Landfill | Florida Afuera | 12/82 | 9/83 | 341 |
| PR | Fibers Public Supply Wells | Jobos | 9/83 | 9/84 | 493 |
| PR | Frontera Creek | Rio Abajo | 12/82 | 9/83 | 285 |
| PR | GE Wiring Devices | Juana Diaz | 12/82 | 9/83 | 624 |
| PR | Juncos Landfill | Juncos | 12/82 | 9/83 | 581 |
| PR | RCA Del Caribe | Barceloneta | 12/82 | 9/83 | 628 |
| PR | Upjohn Facility | Barceloneta | 9/83 | 9/84 | 334 |
| PR | Vega Alta Public Supply Wells | Vega Alta | 9/83 | 9/84 | 316 |
| RI | Central Landfill | Johnston | 10/84 | 6/86 | 224 |
| RI | Davis (GSR) Landfill | Glocester | 4/85 | 6/86 | 387 |
| RI | Davis Liquid Waste | Smithfield | 10/81 | 9/83 | 208 |
| RI | L&RR, Inc. | North Smithfield | 12/82 | 9/83 | 173 |
| RI | Peterson/Puritan, Inc. | Lincoln/Cumberland | 12/82 | 9/83 | 365 |
| RI | Picillo Farm * | Coventry | 10/81 | 9/83 | 79 |
| RI | Stamina Mills, Inc. | North Smithfield | 12/82 | 9/83 | 534 |
| RI | Western Sand & Gravel | Burrillville | 10/81 | 9/83 | 155 |
| SC | Carolawn, Inc. | Fort Lawn | 12/82 | 9/83 | 595 |
| SC | Geiger (C & M Oil) | Rantoules | 9/83 | 9/84 | 588 |
| SC | Independent Nail Co. | Beaufort | 9/83 | 9/84 | 62 |
| SC | Kalama Specialty Chemicals | Beaufort | 9/83 | 9/84 | 63 |
| SC | Koppers Co., Inc (Florence Plant) | Florence | 9/83 | 9/84 | 156 |
| SC | Leonard Chemical Co., Inc. | Rock Hill | 9/83 | 9/84 | 216 |
| SC | Medley Farm Drum Dump | Gaffney | 6/86 | | Gr 13 |
| SC | Palmetto Wood Preserving | Dixiana | 9/83 | 9/84 | 396 |
| SC | Rochester Property | Travelers Rest | 6/86 | | Gr 7 |
| SC | SCRDI Bluff Road * | Columbia | 10/81 | 9/83 | 83 |
| SC | SCRDI Dixiana | Cayce | 7/82 | 9/83 | 351 |
| SC | Wamchem, Inc. | Burton | 9/83 | 9/84 | 203 |
| SD | Whitewood Creek * | Whitewood | 10/81 | 9/83 | 21 |
| TN | American Creosote (Jackson Plant) | Jackson | 10/84 | 6/86 | 497 |
| TN | Amnicola Dump | Chattanooga | 12/82 | 9/83 | 347 |
| TN | Gallaway Pits | Gallaway | 12/82 | 9/83 | 638 |
| TN | Lewisburg Dump | Lewisburg | 12/82 | 9/83 | 567 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TN | Milan Army Ammunition Plant | Milan | 10/84 | | Gr 2F |
| TN | Murray-Ohio Dump | Lawrenceburg | 12/82 | 9/83 | 229 |
| TN | North Hollywood Dump * | Memphis | 10/81 | 9/83 | 95 |
| TN | Velsicol Chem (Hardeman County) | Toone | 12/82 | 9/83 | 200 |
| TX | Air Force Plant #4 (Gen Dynamics) | Fort Worth | 10/84 | | Gr 8F |
| TX | Bailey Waste Disposal | Bridge City | 10/84 | 6/86 | 128 |
| TX | Bio-Ecology Systems, Inc. | Grand Prairie | 10/81 | 9/83 | 501 |
| TX | Brio Refining Co., Inc. | Friendswood | 10/84 | | Gr 4 |
| TX | Crystal Chemical Co. | Houston | 7/82 | 9/83 | 34 |
| TX | Crystal City Airport | Crystal City | 10/84 | 6/86 | 587 |
| TX | French, Ltd. | Crosby | 10/81 | 9/83 | 22 |
| TX | Geneva Industries/Fuhrmann Energy | Houston | 9/83 | 9/84 | 37 |
| TX | Harris (Farley Street) | Houston | 7/82 | 9/83 | 538 |
| TX | Highlands Acid Pit | Highlands | 7/82 | 9/83 | 424 |
| TX | Koppers Co., Inc. (Texarkana Plt) | Texarkana | 10/84 | 6/86 | 620 |
| TX | Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant | Texarkana | 10/84 | | Gr 13F |
| TX | Motco, Inc. * | La Marque | 10/81 | 9/83 | 27 |
| TX | North Cavalcade Street | Houston | 10/84 | 6/86 | 440 |
| TX | Odessa Chromium #1 | Odessa | 10/84 | 6/86 | 319 |
| TX | Odessa Chromium #2 (Andrews Hgwy) | Odessa | 10/84 | 6/86 | 320 |
| TX | Pesses Chemical Co. | Fort Worth | 10/84 | 6/86 | 695 |
| TX | Petro-Chemical (Turtle Bayou) | Liberty County | 10/84 | 6/86 | 665 |
| TX | Sheridan Disposal Services | Hempstead | 6/86 | | Gr 13 |
| TX | Sikes Disposal Pits | Crosby | 10/81 | 9/83 | 30 |
| TX | Sol Lynn/Industrial Transformers | Houston | 10/84 | | Gr 8 |
| TX | South Cavalcade Street | Houston | 10/84 | 6/86 | 391 |
| TX | Stewco, Inc. | Waskom | 10/84 | 6/86 | 186 |
| TX | Texarkana Wood Preserving Co. | Texarkana | 4/85 | 6/86 | 363 |
| TX | Triangle Chemical Co. | Bridge City | 12/82 | 9/83 | 697 |
| TX | United Creosoting Co. | Conroe | 9/83 | 9/84 | 435 |
| UT | Hill Air Force Base | Ogden | 10/84 | | Gr 4F |
| UT | Midvale Slag | Midvale | 6/86 | | Gr 11 |
| UT | Monticello Rad Contaminated Props | Monticello | 10/84 | 6/86 | 502 |
| UT | Ogden Defense Depot | Ogden | 10/84 | | Gr 6F |
| UT | Olson/Neihart Reservoir | Wasatch County | 10/84 | | Gr 12 |
| UT | Portland Cement (Kiln Dust 2 & 3) | Salt Lake City | 10/84 | 6/86 | 112 |
| UT | Rose Park Sludge Pit * | Salt Lake City | 10/81 | 9/83 | 99 |
| UT | Sharon Steel (Midvale Tailings) | Midvale | 10/84 | | Gr 1 |
| UT | Silver Creek Tailings | Park City | 9/85 | | Gr 8 |
| UT | Tooele Army Depot (North Area) | Tooele | 10/84 | | Gr 8F |
| VA | Atlantic Wood Industries, Inc. | Portsmouth | 6/86 | | Gr 7 |
| VA | Avtex Fibers, Inc. | Front Royal | 10/84 | 6/86 | 489 |
| VA | Chisman Creek | York County | 10/81 | 9/83 | 211 |
| VA | Compton Farm/1st Piedmont Quarry | Pittsylvania County | 4/85 | | Gr 9 |
| VA | Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. | Culpeper | 10/84 | | Gr 5 |
| VA | Defense General Supply Center | Chesterfield County | 10/84 | | Gr 11F |
| VA | IBM Corp. (Manassas Plant Spill) | Manassas | 10/84 | | Gr 7 |
| VA | L.A. Clarke & Son | Spotsylvania County | 10/84 | 6/86 | 525 |
| VA | Love's Container Services Lf | Buckingham County | 4/85 | | Gr 7 |
| VA | Matthews Electroplating * | Roanoke County | 10/81 | 9/83 | 92 |
| VA | Rhinehart Tire Fire Dump | Frederick County | 10/84 | 6/86 | 646 |
| VA | Saltville Waste Disposal Ponds | Saltville | 12/82 | 9/83 | 671 |
| VA | U.S. Titanium | Piney River | 12/82 | 9/83 | 508 |
| VT | Old Springfield Landfill | Springfield | 12/82 | 9/83 | 506 |
| VT | Pine Street Canal * | Burlington | 10/81 | 9/83 | 88 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WA | American Lake Gardens | Tacoma | 9/83 | 9/84 | 691 |
| WA | Bangor Ordnance Disposal | Bremerton | 10/84 | | Gr 14F |
| WA | Colbert Landfill | Colbert | 12/82 | 9/83 | 338 |
| WA | Com Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats | Pierce County | 10/81 | 9/83 | 329 |
| WA | Com Bay, South Tacoma Channel | Tacoma | 10/81 | 9/83 | 110 |
| WA | FMC Corp. (Yakima Pit) | Yakima | 12/82 | 9/83 | 389 |
| WA | Fort Lewis (Landfill No. 5) | Tacoma | 10/84 | | Gr 6F |
| WA | Frontier Hard Chrome, Inc. | Vancouver | 12/82 | 9/83 | 60 |
| WA | Greenacres Landfill | Spokane County | 9/83 | 9/84 | 692 |
| WA | Harbor Island (Lead) | Seattle | 12/82 | 9/83 | 518 |
| WA | Hidden Valley Lf (Thun Field) | Pierce County | 6/86 | | Gr 6 |
| WA | Kaiser Aluminum Mead Works | Mead | 12/82 | 9/83 | 410 |
| WA | Lakewood Site | Lakewood | 12/82 | 9/83 | 303 |
| WA | McChord AFB (Wash Rack/Treatment) | Tacoma | 10/84 | | Gr 6F |
| WA | Mica Landfill | Mica | 10/84 | 6/86 | 515 |
| WA | Midway Landfill | Kent | 10/84 | 6/86 | 117 |
| WA | Nav Air Sta, Whid Is. (Ault) | Whidbey Island | 9/85 | | Gr 4F |
| WA | Nav Air Sta, Whid Is. (Seaplane) | Whidbey Island | 9/85 | | Gr 8F |
| WA | Nav Undersea Warf Stat (4 Areas) | Keyport | 6/86 | | Gr 12F |
| WA | Northside Landfill | Spokane | 10/84 | 6/86 | 693 |
| WA | Northwest Transformer | Everson | 10/84 | 6/86 | 548 |
| WA | Old Inland Pit | Spokane | 6/86 | | Gr 14 |
| WA | Pesticide Lab (Yakima) | Yakima | 12/82 | 9/83 | 676 |
| WA | Queen City Farms | Maple Valley | 9/83 | 9/84 | 524 |
| WA | Silver Mountain Mine | Loomis | 10/84 | 6/86 | 664 |
| WA | Toftdahl Drums | Brush Prairie | 10/84 | 6/86 | 362 |
| WA | Western Processing Co., Inc. | Kent | 7/82 | 9/83 | 48 |
| WA | Wyckoff Co./Eagle Harbor | Bainbridge Island | 9/85 | | Gr 12 |
| WI | Algoma Municipal Landfill | Algoma | 6/86 | | Gr 8 |
| WI | City Disposal Corp. Landfill | Dunn | 9/83 | 9/84 | 444 |
| WI | Delavan Municipal Well #4 | Delavan | 9/83 | 9/84 | 687 |
| WI | Eau Claire Municipal Well Field | Eau Claire | 9/83 | 9/84 | 480 |
| WI | Fadrowski Drum Disposal | Franklin | 10/84 | 6/86 | 631 |
| WI | Hagen Farm | Stoughton | 9/85 | | Gr 9 |
| WI | Hunts Disposal Landfill | Caledonia | 6/86 | | Gr 13 |
| WI | Janesville Ash Beds | Janesville | 9/83 | 9/84 | 64 |
| WI | Janesville Old Landfill | Janesville | 9/83 | 9/84 | 61 |
| WI | Kohler Co. Landfill | Kohler | 9/83 | 9/84 | 291 |
| WI | Lauer I Sanitary Landfill | Menomonee Falls | 9/83 | 9/84 | 296 |
| WI | Lemberger Landfill, Inc. | Whitelaw | 9/85 | 6/86 | 535 |
| WI | Lemberger Transport & Recycling | Franklin Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 519 |
| WI | Master Disposal Service Landfill | Brookfield | 9/83 | 9/84 | 205 |
| WI | Mid-State Disposal, Inc. Landfill | Cleveland Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 496 |
| WI | Moss-American(Kerr-McGee Oil Co.) | Milwaukee | 9/83 | 9/84 | 589 |
| WI | Muskego Sanitary Landfill | Muskego | 9/83 | 9/84 | 149 |
| WI | National Presto Industries, Inc. | Eau Claire | 10/84 | 6/86 | 307 |
| WI | Northern Engraving Co. | Sparta | 9/83 | 9/84 | 390 |
| WI | Oconomowoc Electroplating Co. Inc | Ashippin | 9/83 | 9/84 | 608 |
| WI | Omega Hills North Landfill | Germantown | 9/83 | 9/84 | 49 |
| WI | Onalaska Municipal Landfill | Onalaska | 9/83 | 9/84 | 306 |
| WI | Schmalz Dump | Harrison | 9/83 | 9/84 | 183 |
| WI | Scrap Processing Co., Inc. | Medford | 9/83 | 9/84 | 526 |
| WI | Sheboygan Harbor & River | Sheboygan | 9/85 | 6/86 | 549 |
| WI | Stoughton City Landfill | Stoughton | 10/84 | 6/86 | 465 |
| WI | Tomah Municipal Sanitary Landfill | Tomah | 6/86 | | Gr 5 |
| WI | Waste Research & Reclamation Co. | Eau Claire | 9/83 | 9/84 | 590 |
| WI | Wausau Ground Water Contamination | Wausau | 4/85 | 6/86 | 684 |
| WI | Wheeler Pit | La Prairie Township | 9/83 | 9/84 | 69 |

| St | Site Name | City/County | Date Proposed or Announced[1] | Date Final | Rank/ Group[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WV | Fike Chemical, Inc. | Nitro | 12/82 | 9/83 | 460 |
| WV | Follansbee Site | Follansbee | 12/82 | 9/83 | 551 |
| WV | Leetown Pesticide | Leetown | 12/82 | 9/83 | 449 |
| WV | Mobay Chemical (New Martinsville) | New Martinsville | 10/84 | | Gr 5 |
| WV | Ordnance Works Disposal Areas | Morgantown | 10/84 | 6/86 | 473 |
| WV | West Virginia Ordnance * | Point Pleasant | 10/81 | 9/83 | 89 |
| WY | Baxter/Union Pacific Tie Treating | Laramie | 12/82 | 9/83 | 437 |

Number of Proposed Sites: 185
Number of Final Sites: 703
Number of Proposed and Final Sites: 888

# Appendix B

## Superfund Emergency Response Actions Historical Listing: 12/11/80 - 09/30/86

| ST | NAME | LOCATION | NPL | INCIDENT CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region 1** | | | | |
| MA | BAIRD & MCGUIRE | HOLBROOK | Y | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| CT | BOURDEAUDHUI | WILLINGTON | N | OTHER |
| NH | BURNS HILL ROAD | HUDSON | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NH | BURSEY ASBESTOS | HUDSON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MA | CANNON ENGINEERING CORP (CEC) | PLYMOUTH | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| RI | CASTLE HILL | NEWPORT | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MA | CHARLES GEORGE RECLAMATION LANDFILL | TYNGSBORO | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| RI | COOKS LANDFILL | EAST PROVIDENCE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| VT | CYANIDE INCIDENT | VERGENNES | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| RI | DAVIS LIQUID WASTE | SMITHFIELD | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MA | DEAN STREET (NORWOOD PCBS) | NORWOOD | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NH | GONIC SITES | GONIC | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| ME | GREAT DIAMOND ISLAND | PORTLAND | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MA | HOUGELS NECK | QUINCY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MA | INDUSTRI-PLEX | WOBURN | Y | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MA | IRON HORSE PARK | BILLERICA | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NH | JOHNS MANVILLE ASBESTOS SITE | HUDSON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| CT | KAPINOS SITE | WILLINGTON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NH | KEEFE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES | EPPING | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| ME | KESWICK ROAD | PORTLAND | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NH | LAKE SUNAPEE | SUNAPEE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NH | LOWELL ROAD | HUDSON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NH | MATARAZZO | HUDSON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MA | MIDNIGHT DUMP | DIGHTON | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NH | MOTTOLO PIG FARM | RAYMOND | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MA | NEW BEDFORD SITE | NEW BEDFORD | Y | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| CT | O'SULLIVAN'S ISLAND DRUM | DERBY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NH | OTTATI & GOSS/KINGSTON STEEL DRUM | KINGSTON | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| RI | PICILLO FARM | COVENTRY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| VT | PINE STREET CANAL | BURLINGTON | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| ME | PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD | WASHBURN | Y | ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NH | POINTER ASBESTOS | HUDSON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NH | RIDGE AVE ASBESTOS | HUDSON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| CT | RYE STREET PESTICIDE SITE | EAST WINDSOR | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| ME | SACO TANNERY WASTE PITS | SACO | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NH | SAVAGE MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY | MILFORD | N* | OTHER |
| NH | SHADY LANE ASBESTOS | HUDSON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MA | SILRESIM CHEMICAL CORP. | LOWELL | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| RI | STAMINA MILLS, INC. | NORTH SMITHFIEL | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NH | SYLVESTER | NASHUA | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NH | TINKHAM GARAGE | LONDONDERRY | Y | OTHER |
| ME | UNION CHEMICAL CO., INC. | SOUTH HOPE | N* | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| RI | WESTERN SAND & GRAVEL | BURRILLVILLE | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| **Region 2** | | | | |
| NY | ABANDONED DRUM | ROCKAWAY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NY | ABANDONED DRUMS-ERIE CANAL | TONAWANDA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NY | AMERICAN THERMOSTAT | SOUTH CAIRO | Y | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NY | BAYSHORE | ISLIP | N | OTHER |
| NJ | BEACH CONTAMINATION | LONG BRANCH | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NY | BERNCOLOR INC. | POUGHKEEPSIE | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NJ | BLUE POLY DRUM | GLOUCESTER CITY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NJ | BLUE SPRUCE INTERNATIONAL | BOUND BROOK | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NJ | BRADY METALS | NEWARK | N | OTHER |
| NJ | BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL SERVICES | BRIDGEPORT | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NJ | BURNT FLY BOG | MARLBORO TOWNSH | Y | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NY | BYRON BARREL & DRUM | BYRON | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NY | CAYADOTTA CREEK | JOHNSTOWN | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NJ | CHEMICAL CONTROL | ELIZABETH | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NJ | DELANCY TRAILER | NEWARK | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PR | DORADO DRUM SITE | DORADO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NJ | DUANE MARINE | PERTH AMBOY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NY | FORT TOTTEN | NYC-QUEENS | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NJ | FRIED INDUSTRIES | E. BRUNSWICK | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NJ | GEMS LANDFILL | GLOUCESTER TWP | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |

*NOTE: Non-NPL site at initiation of removal. However, currently on proposed or final NPL.

| ST | NAME | LOCATION | NPL | INCIDENT CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NJ | GOOSE FARM | PLUMSTEAD TOWNS | N* | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NJ | HAYES PARK POOL | NEWARK | N | OTHER |
| NJ | HORSESHOE ROAD DUMP | SAYREVILLE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NY | JAGGER LANE | SOUTHAMPTON | N | OTHER |
| NJ | KEARNY DRUM DUMP #1 & #5 | KEARNY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NJ | KEARNY DRUM DUMP #2 | KEARNY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NY | KENTUCKY AVENUE WELL FIELD | HORSEHEADS | Y | OTHER |
| NJ | KIN-BUC LANDFILL | EDISON TOWNSHIP | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NY | LINCOLN AVENUE | BOHEMIA | N | OTHER |
| NJ | LIPARI LANDFILL | PITMAN | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NJ | LOCKWOOD STREET | NEWARK | N | OTHER |
| NY | LONG ISLAND BEACH | RYE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NY | LOVE CANAL (BLACK CREEK) | NIAGARA FALLS | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NY | MEK SPILL | HICKSVILLE | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| NJ | MYERS PROPERTY | FRANKLIN TOWNSH | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NY | OLEAN WELL FIELD | OLEAN | Y | OTHER |
| NY | POLLUTION ABATEMENT SERVICES (PAS) | OSWEGO | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NJ | POMONA OAKS RESIDENTIAL WELLS | GALLOWAY TOWNSH | Y | OTHER |
| PR | PUERTO RICO ORGANIC INC | ARECIBO | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NJ | QUANTA RESOURCES | EDGEWATER | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NJ | RENORA, INC. | EDISON TOWNSHIP | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NY | SAG HARBOR | SOUTHAMPTON | N | OTHER |
| NY | SAMMIS AVENUE - DEER PARK | BABYLON | N | OTHER |
| NY | SIGNO TRADING | WESTCHESTER | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NY | WADING RIVER | SUFFOLK COUNTY | N | OTHER |
| NJ | WALDICK AEROSPACE DEVICES | WALL TOWNSHIP | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NY | WALLKILL WELL | WALLKILL | N | OTHER |
| NY | WIDE BEACH DEVELOPMENT | BRANT | Y | OTHER |
| NY | WINDUS DRIVE | SHIRLEY | N | OTHER |
| NY | YORK OIL COMPANY | MOIRA | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |

**Region 3**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PA | ABM EDDYSTONE | DELAWARE COUNTY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | AMBLER ASBESTOS PILES | AMBLER | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | APACHE WASTE OIL | CONSHOHOCKEN | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| DE | ARMY CREEK LANDFILL | NEW CASTLE CTY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MD | BALTIMORE IRON & METALS | BALTIMORE | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | BENSALEM DRUM | BENSALEM TWP | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | BERKS SAND PIT-VAN ELLSWYCK | LONGSWAMP TWP | Y | OTHER |
| PA | BFG ELECTROPLATING | PUNXSUTAWNEY | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | BIEDLER ROAD | UPPER MERION TW | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| WV | BIG JOHN'S SALVAGE | FAIRMONT | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WV | BIG JOHN'S SALVAGE-HOULT ROAD | FAIRMONT | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WV | BITTLE WELL CONTAMINATION | CHARLES TOWN | N | OTHER |
| PA | BOYERTOWN SCRAP METAL | BOYERTOWN | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | BRODHEAD CREEK | STROUDSBURG | N* | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | BROWN'S BATTERY BREAKING | SHOEMAKERSVILLE | N* | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | BRUIN LAGOON | BRUIN BOROUGH | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | BURIED DRUM REMOVAL | MCKEAN COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | BUTLER TUNNEL | PITTSTON | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | C & F CHEMICAL | W. GOSHEN | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | C.E. BRUBAKER | LANCASTER | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MD | CALIFORNIA MD DRUM | ST MARY'S CTY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | CAMP RUN DRUM | MCKEAN COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | CAUSTIC MIDNIGHT DUMP | PHILADELPHIA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MD | CECIL COUNTY DUMP | NORTHEAST | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MD | CHEMICAL METALS INDUSTRIES | BALTIMORE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WV | CHESAPEAKE PCB SITE | CHESAPEAKE | N | ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| WV | CLARK PROPERTY | KANAWHA COUNTY | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MD | COLUMBIA PARK DRUM | COLUMBIA PARK | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| WV | COONS RUN | ADAMSVILLE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| DE | DELAWARE SAND & GRAVEL LANDFILL | NEW CASTLE CTY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | DORNEY ROAD LANDFILL | UPPER MACUNGIE | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| DE | DOVER AIR FORCE BASE | DOVER | Y | OTHER |
| PA | DRACUP WAREHOUSE | YOUNGSVILLE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | DRAKE CHEMICAL | LOCK HAVEN | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | DUNCANSVILLE TANKER | DUNCANSVILLE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | DUNNING MOUNTAIN DRUM FIRE | BLAIR COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | EAST CUMBERLAND STREET | PHILADELPHIA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MD | EVANS TRAIL | CALVERTON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | EWEING ROAD DRUM SITE | COLLIER TOWNSHI | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | FENNEL ROAD | BUCKS COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | GARAGE FIRE | GLENSIDE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |

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| ST | NAME | LOCATION | NPL | INCIDENT CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PA | GRADYVILLE MIDNIGHT DUMP | GLEN MILLS/EDGE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| WV | GREENBRIAR RIVER FLOOD | ALDERSON | N | OTHER |
| VA | HAMPTON CYLINDERS SITE | HAMPTON | N | OTHER |
| DE | HARVEY & KNOTT DRUM SITE | KIRKWOOD | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | HIGH QUALITY PLATING | OLD ZIONSVILLE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WV | HOLDER CORPORATION | ONA | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WV | INTERSTATE 70 ACID SPILL | WHEELING | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| PA | INTERSTATE TRANSFORMER | ELLWOOD CITY BO | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MD | KANE & LOMBARD STREET DRUMS | BALTIMORE | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| WV | KNAPP CREEK | POCOHONTAS COUN | N | OTHER |
| PA | KRUM TRASH | DANVILLE | N | ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | LACKAWANNA REFUSE | OLD FORGE BOROU | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| WV | LEETOWN PESTICIDE | LEETOWN | Y | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MD | LOCOMOTIVE JUNKYARD | BALTIMORE | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | MALITOVSKY DRUM CO. | PITTSBURGH | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WV | MANILLA CREEK | POCA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | MERCER COUNTY DRUM DUMP | MERCER COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MD | MIDDLETOWN ROAD DUMP | ANNAPOLIS | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | MT POCONO | MONROE COUNTY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| DE | NEW CASTLE CONTAINERS | NEW CASTLE CTY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | OLD AMERICAN GLYCERINE-LEWIS RUN | MCKEAN COUNTY | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | OLD GARAGE | MARION HEIGHTS | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | PATRICK DIEHL | BLAIR COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | PINEY CREEK DRUM | BLAIR COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | POTTSTOWN ABANDONED TRAILER | POTTSTOWN | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | PRINTED CIRCUITS, INC. | BUCKS COUNTY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | REVERE CHEMICAL CO. | NOCKAMIXON TOWN | N* | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| VA | RHINEHART TIRE FIRE DUMP | FREDERICK CTY | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| WV | RICHARDSON PROPERTY | HUNTINGTON | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | ROUTE 13 DRUM SITE | BUCKS COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MD | SAND, GRAVEL & STONE | ELKTON | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | SATELLITE/AMMET INCENDIARY | ALLEGHENY COUNT | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| DE | SEALAND LTD | MOUNT PLEASANT | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MD | SECURITY BOULEVARD | BALTIMORE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| WV | SEMCO PCB SITE | CHESAPEAKE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MD | SOUTHERN MARYLAND WOOD TREATING | HOLLYWOOD | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MD | SPRINGER SEPTIC SERVICES | CHAPTICO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | STARBRICK | CONEWANGO TWP | N | OTHER |
| WV | STONEMAN PROPERTY | TYLER COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | SUNSET GOLF COURSE | HARRISBURG | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | TAYLOR BOROUGH DUMP | TAYLOR BOROUGH | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | THORN RUN SPILL | CORAOPOLIS | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| PA | TINICUM MARSH | FOLCROFT | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | TRI-STATE ENGINEERING | WASHINGTON CTY | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | TURCO COATINGS | PHOENIXVILLE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| DE | TYBOUTS CORNER LANDFILL | NEW CASTLE CTY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | TYSONS DUMP | UPPER MERION TW | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MD | UNION PLATING | BALTIMORE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MD | UNITED RIGGING & HAULING | BELTSVILLE | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | VULCANIZED RUBBER & PLASTICS | MORRISVILLE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| PA | WADE (ABM) | CHESTER | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| VA | WALKERTON TIRE FIRE | KING & QUEEN CO | N | ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| WV | WALTER TAYLOR | NITRO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| PA | WESTINGHOUSE ELEVATOR CO. | GETTYSBURG | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| PA | WESTLINE SITE | WESTLINE | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WV | WHEELING HILL | WHEELING | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| WV | YOKUM CHLORDANE CONTAMINATION | PETERSBURG | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |

**Region 4**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KY | A.L. TAYLOR (VALLEY OF THE DRUMS) | BROOKS | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| FL | ABANDONED DRUM | FORT PIERCE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MS | ABANDONED DRUM SITE | JACKSON | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| FL | ABANDONED DRUM/HILLSBOROUGH | TAMPA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| FL | ABANDONED DRUM/MARATHON | MARATHON KEY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NC | AHOSKIE MIDNIGHT DUMP | AHOSKIE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MS | AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS (MS) | LOUISVILLE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| TN | AMERICAN CREOSOTE/JACKSON PLANT | JACKSON | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| FL | AMERICAN CREOSOTE/PENSACOLA | PENSACOLA | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| TN | ARLINGTON BLENDING | ARLINGTON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| GA | BARROW COUNTY DRUM SITE | BARROW COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| FL | BEACHED DRUM | COCOA BEACH | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MS | BERGERON MARINE | PEARLINGTON | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| GA | BERRIEN PRODUCTS | NASHVILLE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NC | BUCKHORN PESTICIDE FIRE | BUCKHORN | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |

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| ST | NAME | LOCATION | NPL | INCIDENT CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GA | BUFORD HIGHWAY | DORAVILLE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| SC | BURKETT CYLINDER | CHARLESTON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NC | BUSH BROTHERS PLATING | REIDSVILLE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| SC | C.D. BUFF | UNA | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NC | CALDWELL COUNTY | LENOIR | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| AL | CALLAHAN DRUM | PRATTVILLE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MS | CANTON PLATING & BUMPER WORKS | CANTON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NC | CAPE FEAR WOOD PRESERVING | FAYETTEVILLE | N* | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NC | CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE | RODANTHE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| SC | CAROLAWN, INC. | FORT LAWN | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NC | CAROLINA TRANSFORMER | FAYETTEVILLE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| GA | CASCADE ROAD | ATLANTA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| GA | CATOOSA COUNTY LABPACK | FT. OGLETHORPE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MS | CAUSTIC CHEMICAL | WOODVILLE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NC | CHEMTRONICS, INC. | SWANNANOA | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| AL | CHURCH OF GOD PROPERTY | MOODY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| FL | CITY INDUSTRIES INC. | ORLANDO | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NC | CLAYTON BALLFIELD PESTICIDE | CLAYTON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| KY | COAL BRANCH HOLLOW | GREENUP | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| FL | COLEMAN-EVANS WOOD PRES CO. | WHITEHOUSE | Y | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| FL | CREOSOTE TANKS RELEASE (TALLEYRAND) | JACKSONVILLE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NC | DAVENPORT CREOSOTE SPILL | PINETOPS | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| GA | DAVIS FARM | NICKELSVILLE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| KY | DISTLER BRICKYARD | WEST POINT | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| KY | DISTLER FARM | JEFFERSON COUNT | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NC | DOCKERY PROPERTY | CORDOVA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NC | DOT MAINTENANCE YARD | SHALLOTTE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| SC | DREYFUS STREET | COLUMBIA | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| SC | EARL ALLEN CHEMICAL SITES | NORTH AUGUSTA | N | ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| GA | EASTERN CHEMICAL CO. | LITHONIA | N | OTHER |
| NC | ELIZABETH CITY DRUM | ELIZABETH CITY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NC | EVERHART LUMBER SITE | NEW BERN | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| GA | FT. OGLETHORPE DRUM | FT. OGLETHORPE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| GA | GAIL FOSTER PROPERTY | WADLEY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TN | GALLAWAY PITS | GALLAWAY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| KY | GEORGE O'BRYAN SITE | LOUISVILLE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| GA | GEORGIA HIGHWAY 138 | CLAYTON COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NC | GILLCREST ROAD | WAKE FOREST | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MS | GULF BATTERY EXCHANGE | FOUNTAINBLEAU | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| GA | HADAWAY ROAD | KENNESAW | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TN | HAMILL-HOOKER RD #3 | CHATTANOOGA | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| KY | HARRISON | CYNTHIANA | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| GA | HEAD PCB SPILL | COMMERCE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| FL | HIPPS ROAD LANDFILL | DUVAL COUNTY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| SC | HORRY CO. FIREWORKS | MYRTLE BEACH | N | TRANSPORTATION |
| GA | IVY ROAD (BESSIE RUNNER) | ATLANTA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TN | J & L DRUM SITE | MEMPHIS | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| SC | JIMMY'S TRUCK STOP | ORANGEBURG | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| GA | JOHNSON PROPERTY SITE | STOCKBRIDGE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| KY | KEITH FARM POND | BOWLING GREEN | N | OTHER |
| GA | LAKE KATHY ROAD SPILL | DALTON | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| FL | LAKE WORTH INLET | LAKE WORTH INLE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NC | LENOIR REFINING | LENOIR | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| FL | LUMMIS ISLAND | PORT OF MIAMI | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| NC | MACON PROPERTY | CORDOVA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| GA | MARIETTA ROAD | ATLANTA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| GA | MARZONE CHEMICAL CO. | TIFTON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| AL | MCALLISTER DRUM SITE | ASHVILLE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| SC | MEDLEY FARM DRUM DUMP | GAFFNEY | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MS | MIDNIGHT DUMP | MCHENRY COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| KY | MIDNIGHT DUMPING (KY) | HENDERSONVILLE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NC | MIDNIGHT DUMPING/GUILFORD | GUILFORD | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TN | MILLER SITE | ROAN MOUNTAIN | N | OTHER |
| AL | MOWBRAY ENGINEERING CO. | GREENVILLE | N* | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| GA | NASHVILLE PESTICIDE SITE | NASHVILLE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MS | NATCHEZ DRUG SITE | NATCHEZ | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| SC | NATIONAL GALVANIZING | TRAVELER'S REST | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MS | NESBIT SCALE HOUSE | NESBIT | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| AL | NEWFOUND ROAD | MT. OLIVE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MS | NEWSOME BROTHERS/OLD REICHOLD | COLUMBIA | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| GA | OLD LARAMORE LTD | LEESBURG | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NC | ONE-HOUR KORETIZING | DURHAM | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| SC | PALMETTO WOOD PRESERVING | DIXIANNA | Y | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| GA | PAYCO PALLET & DRUM | ELLENWOOD | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |

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| | ST | NAME | LOCATION | NPL | INCIDENT CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 04 | FL | PCB MIDNIGHT DUMP | BALDWIN | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | FL | PEMBROKE PINES | HOLLYWOOD | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | FL | PEPPER STEEL & ALLOYS, INC. | MEDLEY | N* | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | AL | PETRO CHEMICAL | ATHENS | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | FL | PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (PEMBROKE RD) | HALLANDALE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | FL | PIONEER SAND CO | WARRINGTON | Y | OTHER |
| 04 | MS | PLASTIFAX, INC. | GULFPORT | N* | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | NC | PLYMOUTH WOOD TREATMENT | PLYMOUTH | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | NC | POTTERS PITS | MACO | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 04 | SC | REIMER DRUM | BATH | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | GA | ROCK BRIDGE PARK | DEKALB COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | GA | ROME COAL TAR | ROME | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 04 | GA | ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY SPILL | COLLEGE PARK | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | NC | ROUTE 211 PESTICIDE SITE | ABERDEEN | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | MS | S. ELECTROFORMING | KOSCIUSKO | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | NC | SALVAGE OIL OF AMERICA | ROCKINGHAM | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | GA | SALVO PROPERTY | LITHIA SPRINGS | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | NC | SAMPSON COUNTY DUMPSTER | ROSEBORO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | FL | SAND KEY | BISCAYNE BAY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | NC | SCOTTS CREEK BATTERY | NEW BERN | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 04 | GA | SIMPSON ROAD DRUM | ATLANTA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | KY | SMITH'S FARM | BROOKS | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 04 | FL | SNAPPER LANE | KEY LARGO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | MS | SONFORD PRODUCTS | JACKSON | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | NC | SOUTH RIVERDALE DRIVE | DURHAM | N | OTHER |
| 04 | MS | SOUTHERN LUMBER CO. | CROSBY | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | FL | ST. JOHN RIVER | JACKSONVILLE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | GA | SWAINSBORO PRINTWORKS | SWAINSBORO | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 04 | FL | TOWER CHEMICAL CO. | CLERMONT | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | FL | TRI-CITY OIL CONSERVATIONIST, INC | TAMPA | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | GA | U.S. CUSTOMS PESTICIDE | SAVANNAH | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| 04 | FL | UNKNOWN CHEMICAL DISCHARGE | TAMPA | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | NC | US HIGHWAY 1 TRUCK SITE | VASS | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| 04 | GA | VILLA RICA-HIGH POINT RD | DOUGLAS COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | NC | WESTERN CAROLINA SMELTING | MADISON COUNTY | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | FL | WHITEHOUSE OIL PITS | WHITEHOUSE | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | KY | WHITLEY COUNTY | SILER | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | FL | WILLIAMS PESTICIDE SITE | ST. JOHNS COUNT | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 04 | GA | WOODWARD MILL ROAD | BUFORD | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 04 | FL | YELLOW WATER ROAD DUMP | BALDWIN | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |

**Region 5**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 05 | IL | A & F MATERIALS RECLAIMING | GREENUP | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 05 | IL | ABANDONED DRUM | EAST ST. LOUIS | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 05 | IN | ABANDONED DRUM-OHIO RIVER | OHIO RIVER | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 05 | MI | ABANDONED DRUMS-ECORSE | ECORSE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 05 | OH | AEROQUIP/REPUBLIC HOSE | YOUNGSTOWN | N | ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | IL | ALBURN INCINERATOR | CHICAGO | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | OH | AMERICAN STEEL DRUM | BEDFORD | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 05 | OH | ANACONDA ROAD SITE | AKRON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | IN | BENNETT STONE QUARRY | BLOOMINGTON | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | MI | BERLIN & FARRO | SWARTZ CREEK | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | IN | BLOOMINGTON CAPACITOR SITE | BLOOMINGTON | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | IL | BLUE CYANIDE CHIPS | CHICAGO | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | MN | BOW CHEMICAL | ST PAUL PARK | N | OTHER |
| 05 | WI | C-WAY | SPENCER | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | OH | CHEM-DYNE | HAMILTON | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | MI | CHEMICAL DRUM | HESSEL | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 05 | OH | CHEMICAL MINERALS RECLAMATION | CLEVELAND | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 05 | IL | CHICAGO DRUM | CHICAGO | N | OTHER |
| 05 | IL | CYANIDE INCIDENT | CHICAGO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 05 | IL | DANVILLE PLATING | DANVILLE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 05 | IL | DEAD CREEK | SAUGET | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | IN | DOWDEN LANDFILL | FORTVILLE | N | OTHER |
| 05 | MI | DRUMS ON BEACH | MANISTIQUE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 05 | MI | DUELL AND GARDNER LANDFILL | DALTON TOWNSHIP | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | MI | EAST BAY SITE | TRAVERSE CITY | N | OTHER |
| 05 | IN | ELKHART SITE | ELKHART | N | OTHER |
| 05 | IN | ENVIROCHEM CORP. | ZIONSVILLE | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | IL | FLOYD HUTTER | WILL COUNTY | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| 05 | MI | FORT & SCOTTEN STREETS | DETROIT | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 05 | IN | GARY DOG POUND | GARY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 05 | IL | GEBHART FERTILIZER | LATHAM | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 05 | OH | GP & K, INC. | MENTOR | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |

*NOTE: Non-NPL site at initiation of removal. However, currently on proposed or final NPL.

| ST | NAME | LOCATION | NPL | INCIDENT CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OH | GREINERS LAGOON | FREMONT | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| IL | HIXON PLATING | BUSHNELL | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| OH | HYTECH CHROME | LOGAN | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| IN | I-69 | FISHERS | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| IN | INDIANA REFINERY | PRINCETON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MI | INTERNATIONAL DISC CORP | ELLSWORTH | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MN | ISANTI SOLVENT SITES | ISANTI COUNTY | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| OH | J.C. HAYNES | NEWARK | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| OH | J.V. PETERS | MIDDLEFIELD | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| IN | LAKE SANDY JO (M&M LANDFILL) | GARY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| IL | LASALLE ELECTRIC UTILITIES | LASALLE | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| OH | LASKIN/POPLAR OIL CO. | JEFFERSON TOWNS | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MN | LEHILLIER/MANKATO SITE | LEHILLIER/MANKA | Y | OTHER |
| IN | LEMON LANE LANDFILL | BLOOMINGTON | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MI | LIQUID DISPOSAL, INC | UTICA | Y | ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| IL | LIQUID DYNAMICS | SOUTHSIDE CHICA | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| IN | MEYERS DUMP | SOUTH BEND | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| OH | MICHIGAN CITY DRUMS | MICHIGAN CITY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| IN | MIDCO I | GARY | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MI | MIDNIGHT DUMPING-DETROIT | DETROIT | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| IN | MIDWEST PLATING | LOGANSPORT | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MI | MILLPOINT (SPRING LAKE) | SPRING LAKE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MI | NILES TOWNSHIP | NILES TOWNSHIP | N | OTHER |
| MI | NORTHERNAIRE PLATING | CADILLAC | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WI | OAK CREEK | OAK CREEK | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| OH | OLD MILL | ROCK CREEK | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MI | OTT/STORY/CORDOVA | DALTON TOWNSHIP | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MI | PBM ENTERPRISES | ROMULUS | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MI | PEERLESS PLATING | MUSKEGON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| IN | POER FARM | HANCOCK COUNTY | N* | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| IN | R.J. TRUCKING | PRINCETON | N | OTHER |
| OH | RASER TANNERY | ASHTABULA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MI | RASMUSSEN'S DUMP | GREEN OAK TOWNS | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| WI | RODGERS LABORATORIES | MILWAUKEE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MI | ROSE TOWNSHIP DUMP | ROSE TOWNSHIP | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MN | RUMPLE JUNKYARD | ISANTI | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MI | SAGINAW PAINTING CO | SAGINAW | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WI | SCHMALZ DUMP | HARRISON | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| OH | SEAWAY WAREHOUSE | WASHINGTON COUR | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| IN | SEYMOUR RECYCLING CORP. | SEYMOUR | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| OH | SKILJAN/DIAL | CLEVELAND | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| IL | SORRENTO SITE | SORRENTO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| WI | SPECTRO CHEMICAL | OREGON | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MN | ST LOUIS RIVER | DULUTH HARBOR | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| IN | STEEL CONTAINER | HAMMOND | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| IL | STEWART DRUM | CHICAGO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| OH | SUMMIT NATIONAL | DEERFIELD TWP | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| OH | T. P. LONG | AKRON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MN | UNION SCRAP IRON AND METAL CO. | MINNEAPOLIS | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| OH | UNITED SCRAP LEAD CO | TROY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| IL | US SCRAP | CHICAGO | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| OH | VALLEYWOOD SUBDIVISION | VALLEYWOOD | N | OTHER |
| OH | W.58TH STREET DRUM SITE | CLEVELAND | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| OH | WADE PARK CHEMICALS (ABANDONED CHEM | CLEVELAND | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WI | WAUSAU GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION | WAUSAU | N* | OTHER |

**Region 6**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TX | 301 MAIN STREET | SOUTH HOUSTON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| TX | ACRYLONITRIL SPILL | TEXAS CITY | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| TX | AGGIE CHEMICAL | SAN ANTONIO | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| TX | AMOCO DOCK 31 | GALVESTON | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NM | ARGENT CORPORATION | RIO RANCHO | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| LA | BARGE STAR 7 | LAROSE | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| TX | BARKER CHEMICAL | GRANDVIEW | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| TX | BIO-ECOLOGY SYSTEMS, INC. | GRAND PRAIRIE | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| TX | CARGO SHIP EXPLOSION | HOUSTON | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| TX | CHEMICAL DRUMS - PADRE ISLAND | BROWNSVILLE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| LA | CLEVE REBER | SORRENTO | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| TX | CRYSTAL CHEMICAL CO | HOUSTON | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| TX | CRYSTAL CITY AIRPORT | CRYSTAL CITY | N* | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| OK | DUNCAN TRANSFORMER SITE | DUNCAN | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| TX | FRENCH, LTD. | CROSBY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| TX | GENEVA IND/FURHMANN ENERGY CORP | HOUSTON | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |

*NOTE: Non-[illegible] proposed or final NPL.

| ST | NAME | LOCATION | NPL | INCIDENT CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OK | HADDOCK AIRPORT | ERRICK | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | HIGHLANDS ACID PIT | HIGHLANDS | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| TX | HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL | HOUSTON | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| OK | JACK DENNIS PESTICIDE BURNSITE | MIDWEST CITY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| TX | MATAGORDA ISLAND | GULF COAST | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | MIDNIGHT DUMP | PORT ARTHUR | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | MOTCO, INC. | LA MARQUE | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| TX | NEAR WILLS POINT | VAN ZANDT COUNT | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| LA | OLD INGER OIL REFINERY | DARROW | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| TX | PADRE & MUSTANG ISLANDS I | GULF COAST | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | PADRE & MUSTANG ISLANDS II | GULF COAST | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | PADRE & MUSTANG ISLANDS III | GULF COAST | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | PADRE ISLAND IV (LEGUNA MADRE) | GULF COAST | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | PANTHER CREEK | GALLENO PARK | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| TX | PESSES CHEMICAL | FORT WORTH | N* | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| TX | PETRO-CHEMICAL SYSTEMS | LIBERTY COUNTY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NM | PRONTO SERVICES | ALBUQUERQUE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NM | S VALLEY PCB TANK SITE | ALBUQUERQUE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | SHIP CHANNEL | HOUSTON | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | SIKES DISPOSAL PITS | CROSBY | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| TX | SOUTH ACRES | SOUTH HOUSTON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| TX | SOUTH OF WACO | MCCLENNAN COUNT | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | STEWCO, INC | WASKOM | N* | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| LA | STONEWALL DRUG DUMP | STONEWALL | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| TX | STYRENE SPILL | TEXAS CITY | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| OK | TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY) | OTTAWA COUNTY | Y | OTHER |
| TX | TRIANGLE CHEMICAL CO. | BRIDGE CITY | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| LA | W.J. OIL CO | LAROSE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| OK | WHEATLAND DRUM | OKLAHOMA CITY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| TX | WINKLER ROAD | PEARLAND | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| **Region 7** | | | | |
| IA | AIDEX CORP. | COUNCIL BLUFFS | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MO | BLISS/FRONTENAC | FRONTENAC | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MO | BLUE RIVER FLOOD | KANSAS CITY | N | OTHER |
| MO | CASHEL PROPERTY | JEFFERSON COUNT | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MO | COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN CHURCH | MANCHESTER | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| IA | CURTIS ANIMAL PRODUCTS | CORNING | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| NE | ECONOMY PRODUCTS | OMAHA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MO | ELLISVILLE SITE (CALLAHAN) | ELLISVILLE | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| NE | ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. | OMAHA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MO | ERWIN FARM | VERONA | N | OTHER |
| MO | FLOOD DAMAGE | ST. LOUIS | N | OTHER |
| MO | FRANKLIN/GIMBLIN ST | ST. LOUIS | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MO | HOLLY STREET DRUM SITE | KANSAS CITY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| KS | JOHN'S REFINERY | WICHITA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MO | LACY MANOR DRIVE | JEFFERSON COUNT | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NE | MARCY STREET | OMAHA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MO | MEXICO FEED & SEED | MEXICO | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MO | NEOSHO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SCHOOL | NEOSHO | N | ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MO | NORTH-U DRIVE WELL CONTAMINATION | SPRINGFIELD | Y | OTHER |
| KS | RICHMOND STREET DRUM | KANSAS CITY | N | OTHER |
| MO | ROCKWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT | ST LOUIS | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MO | ROSE CHEMICAL | HOLDEN | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MO | RUSHA FARM | LAWRENCE COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MO | SOLID STATE CIRCUITS | REPUBLIC | Y | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| MO | SULLINS RESIDENCE | JEFFERSON CTY | Y | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MO | TALLEY FARM | LAWRENCE COUNTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| MO | THOLOZAN STREET SITE | ST. LOUIS | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| MO | VALLEY GARDEN DRIVE | KANSAS CITY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| **Region 8** | | | | |
| CO | CALIFORNIA GULCH - MAESTES WELL | LEADVILLE | Y | OTHER |
| CO | DENVER RADIUM-B&C METALS | DENVER | Y | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| CO | EAGLE MINE | MINTURN/REDCLIF | N* | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| WY | ELLERBY REFINING SITE | MORTON | N | |
| CO | FREJONLEY | ROUTT COUNTY | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| CO | GENE MURREN | ERIE COUNT | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| ND | GRAND FORKS DRUM SITE | GRAND FORKS | N | OTHER |
| UT | GREEN RIVER CYANIDE | EMERY CITY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| SD | HELDT CHEMICAL (SD SERVICES) | BROOKINGS | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| UT | MONTGOMERY WARD STORE | MONTICELLO | N | OTHER |
| MT | MOTHERLODE FACILITY | EAST HELENA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| CO | PDC SPAS | JEFFERSON COUNT | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |

*NOTE: Non-NPL site at initiation of removal. However, currently on proposed or final NPL.

| | ST | NAME | LOCATION | NPL | INCIDENT CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 08 | UT | RANDALL RESIDENCE | MONTICELLO | N | OTHER |
| 08 | WY | TRUCK ACCIDENT | ARLINGTON | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| 08 | ND | VAAGAN-DAHLE FARM | CARPIO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 08 | CO | WOODBURY CHEMICAL CO | COMMERCE CITY | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |

**Region 9**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09 | CA | ABANDONED DRUM | CARLSBAD | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | ABANDONED DRUM | ANTIOCH | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST | PASADENA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | ARNOLD WEED CONTROL SITE | RIVERSIDE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 09 | AS | ASPA POWER PLANT | PAGO PAGO | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | NV | BIG SPRING RANCH | SHAFTER | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | BLOOMFIELD AVENUE | SANTA FE SPRING | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | BROWN'S FIELD SITE | CHULA VISTA | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | CHEROKEE TRUCKING | LOS ANGELES | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | COPPEROPOLIS SITE | COPPEROPOLIS | N | OTHER |
| 09 | CA | CRYSTAL COVE BEACH | SAN ONOFRE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | NV | CYANIDE SPILL | GLENDALE | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | DIXCO CHEMICAL SALES | ANAHEIM | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | DRAINAGE DITCH | MOUNTAIN VIEW | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | NV | ECHO BAY STATION | LAKE MEAD | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | EL MONTE SITE | EL MONTE | N | OTHER |
| 09 | HI | F/V VICTORIA II KEEHI LAGOON | OAHU | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| 09 | CA | FLOATING DRUM | LOS ANGELES | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | GENERAL DISPOSAL | SANTA FE SPRING | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | AZ | GILA RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION | MARICOPA COUNTY | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | L. FRICKER CO. | ANAHEIM | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | LAGUNA BEACH II | ORANGE CTY | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | LONG BEACH DRUM | LONG BEACH | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | MCCOLL | FULLERTON | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | MYSTERY DUMP | SACRAMENTO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | N TULIP ST.- ESCONDIDO | ESCONDIDO | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | NICKEL SOLUTION RECYCLING | LOS ANGELES | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | NORWALK DRUM SITE | NORWALK | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | PARKSIDE DRIVE | SALTON SEA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | HI | PCB TRANSFORMERS | OAHU | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (1-UNIVERSITY OF GUAM) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (11-HARMON) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (13-GPA/NAVAL STATION) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (14-CNMI PCB) | PACIFIC TRUST T | Y | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (15-SAIPAN) | PACIFIC TRUST T | Y | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (16-PALAU) | PACIFIC TRUST T | Y | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (17-MARSHALL ISLAND) | PACIFIC TRUST T | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (18-GUAM DEPT. OF PUB HE | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (19-MARSHALL ISLAND) | PACIFIC TRUST T | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (2-UNIVERSITY OF GUAM) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (20-MARSHALL ISLAND) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (21-EBEYE PUB) | PACIFIC TRUST T | Y | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (25-PONAPE ELECT) | PACIFIC TRUST T | Y | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (26-PONAPE) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (27-PONAPE DPFOR) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (28-PONAPE) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (29-KOSRAE) | PACIFIC TRUST T | Y | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (3-GUAM MEMORIAL HOSPITA | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (30-TRUK) | PACIFIC TRUST T | Y | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (32-YAP) | PACIFIC TRUST T | Y | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (33-YAP) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (4-GUAM PUBLIC HOSPITAL) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (5-GUAM DEPT OF AGRICULT | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (7-GUAM DEPT OF ECONOMIC | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (8-GUAM PHYS) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (9-GUAM PHL) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (A-GUAM DEPT OF EDUCATIO | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (B-DELA CRUZ) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (C-MAJURO HOSP) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (D-MEDICAL CLINIC) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (F-PROT YAP) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | TT | PCB WASTES (G-USCG LORAN) | PACIFIC TRUST T | N | OTHER |
| 09 | HI | PIER 35 | HONOLULU | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | PURITY OIL SALES, INC. | MALAGA | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | ROIC-SUN VALLEY | SUN VALLEY | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | SACRAMENTO RIVER | SACRAMENTO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | AS | SATALA POWER PLANT | PAGO PAGO | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| 09 | CA | SOUTH HALF MOON BAY | SAN MATEO COUNT | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| 09 | CA | STANDARD CHEMICAL CO | HUNTINGTON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |

| ST | NAME | LOCATION | NPL | INCIDENT CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA | STRINGFELLOW ACID PITS | GLEN AVON HGTS | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| AS | TAFUNA POWER PLANT | AMERICAN SAMOA | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| AS | TAPUTIMU FARM | TUTUILA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| CA | TECATE SITE | TECATE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| AZ | THE CHROME SHOP | TUCSON | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| AZ | TUBA CITY ACID TANK | COPPER MINE | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| CA | UNKNOWN CHEMICAL DRUMS | LAGUNA BEACH | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| NV | WASHOE DRUM | RENO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| CA | WESTERN STATES REFINING | FONTANA | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| CA | YUCAIPA DRUG LAB | SAN BERNARDINO | N | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |

**Region 10**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WA | ABANDONED DRUM | KALAMA | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| WA | AMERICAN SURPLUS | TACOMA | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| ID | ARRCOM (DREXLER ENTERPRISES) | RATHDRUM | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| AK | BENDLE'S ROAD OILING CO. | CHUGIAK | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| ID | BUNKER HILL MINING AND METALLURGY | SMELTERVILLE | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| ID | COMEBACK MINE | PIONEERVILLE | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| ID | EMMITT PCB | EMMITT | N | OTHER |
| WA | LITTLE LEAGUE PESTICIDE | ORCHARD | N | OTHER |
| WA | MARROWSTONE ISLAND | PUGET SOUND | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| ID | MUNICIPAL LANDFILL | POCATELLO | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| OR | NORTHWEST DUST CONTROL | WHITE CITY | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WA | NORTHWEST TRANSFORMER | EVERSON | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| AK | OHLSON MOUNTAIN PCB SITE | HOMER | N | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| ID | PACIFIC HIDE & FUR RECYCLING | POCATELLO | Y | INACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| WA | PCB CONTAMINATION | WOODENVILLE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| WA | SPOKANE DRUM FIRE | SPOKANE | N | MIDNIGHT DUMP |
| OR | UNION AVE PCB SITE | PORTLAND | N | TRANSPORTATION-RELATED |
| OR | UNITED CHROME PRODUCTS INC. | CORVALLIS | Y | INACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |
| WA | WESTERN PROCESSING CO., INC. | KENT | Y | ACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY |
| WA | WILLIAMS & SON | BUCADA | N | ACTIVE PRODUCTION FACILITY |

# EPA Superfund Offices

For further information, call toll free
1-800-424-9346
or the EPA Superfund Offices listed below

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**
Office of Emergency & Remedial Response
(WH-548E)
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460
CML: (202) 475-8103
FTS: 475-8103

**EPA Region 1**
Waste Management Division
JFK Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
CML: (617)565-3698
FTS: 835-3715

**EPA Region 2**
Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
26 Federal Plaza, Room 1009
New York, New York 10278
CML: (212) 264-3082
FTS: 264-3082

**EPA Region 3**
Hazardous Waste Management Division
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19106
CML: (215) 597-8131
FTS: 597-8131

**EPA Region 4**
Waste Management Division
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30365
CML: (404) 881-3454
FTS: 257-3454

**EPA Region 5**
Waste Management Division
230 South Dearborn Street, 12th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60604
CML: (312) 886-7579
FTS: 886-7579

**EPA Region 6**
Hazardous Waste Management Division
First International Building
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270
CML: (214) 767-2730
FTS: 729-2730

**EPA Region 7**
Waste Management Division
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 66101
CML: (913) 236-2850
FTS: 757-2850

**EPA Region 8**
Waste Management Division
One Denver Place
999 18th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202-2413
CML: (303) 293-1720
FTS: 564-1720

**EPA Region 9**
Toxics and Waste Management Division
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, California 94105
CML: (415) 974-7460
FTS: 454-7460

**EPA Region 10**
Hazardous Waste Division
1200 6th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
CML: (206) 442-1906
FTS: 399-1906